

Herald Tribune

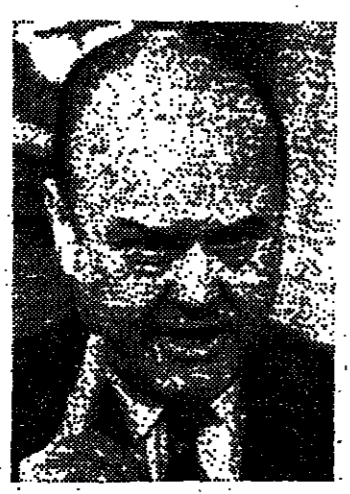
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Defends Nixon Timetable

Laird Sees U.S. Troops Out of Combat by Mid-71

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Melvin R. Laird today said that President Nixon's hands in Vietnam were not as strong as they had been at the end of the last year, while there will be U.S. ground forces in Vietnam by the end of the next year, he said.



Melvin R. Laird

Laird, appearing before the House Armed Services Committee, reiterated President Nixon's view that U.S. forces now operating in Vietnam would all be out by the end of next year.

Laird said that the Vietnamization program is going well. He said that at the end of the last year, while there will be U.S. ground forces in Vietnam by the end of the next year, he said.

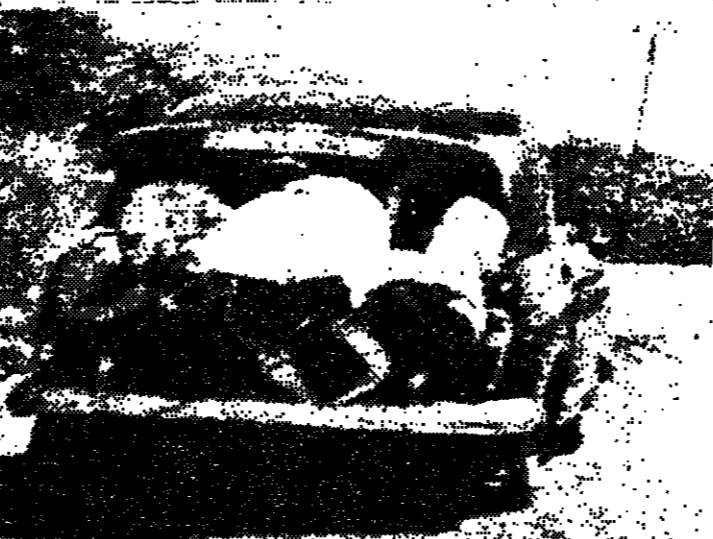
Enemy Put Off Balance Weeks in Cambodia: Allies Report on Gains

By James P. Sterba
HONOLULU, May 12 (UPI)—Allied forces claimed today that after weeks of operations in Cambodia, they had fragmented the enemy's military command, pushed the enemy's fighting units off balance, captured enough munitions to have sustained enemy attacks for five days.

At the same time, these officials said, the Saigon command level had fielded commanders—said ground troops had thus far shed only a tiny fraction of the enemy's fighting units.

gunboats reached Vietnamese refuges in Limpong Cham, 50 miles up the Mekong River from Phnom Penh. At the same time American truck convoys began hauling captured weapons and ammunition out of a captured enemy supply depot known as "The City" over a heavily constructed dirt road through the jungles of northwest Binh Long province.

Israel Storms Into Lebanon To Wipe Out Guerrilla Bases



LONG VIEW OF BATTLE—Photos of south Lebanon taken by a passing civilian showing Lebanese citizens fleeing the region in a car loaded with their belongings, and smoke from an explosion in the battle area.

Syria Strikes Back With Jets, Artillery

By Tom Lambert
JERUSALEM, May 12.—An air-supported Israeli armored force today plunged about 10 miles into Lebanon and destroyed some 40 Arab terrorist-used buildings, 10 vehicles and several bunkers before starting to withdraw into Israel tonight.



WAR ZONE—Map of the Middle East battle area showing the direction of the Israeli thrust. Shaded areas are Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967.

IOC Acts in Amsterdam '76 Olympic Sites: Montreal In Summer; Denver, Winter

By Mike Katz
AMSTERDAM, May 12.—Montreal was awarded the 1976 Summer Olympic Games today. Denver will be host to the 1976 Winter Games.

UN Council Unanimously Demands Pull-Out by Israel

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 12 (UPI)—In an urgent meeting marked by cold-war sparring, the Security Council today voted unanimously to demand that all Israeli armed forces be withdrawn from Lebanese territory.

Israeli Force Issues Warning In Arab Verse

TEL AVIV, May 12 (UPI)—The Israeli task force that struck at Arab guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon today distributed warning leaflets to the civilian population along the way which began by a proverbial Arab poem:



VER TIME—An Augusta policeman searches a curfew violator as National Guard stand by. The curfew was set and the Guard called after rioting Monday.

Die, 75 Hurt in 'Guerrilla War' in Georgia

By James T. Wooten
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12 (UPI)—A dusk-to-dawn curfew was placed in this nervous city today after a night of looting and shooting that left six Negroes dead and brought about 100 National Guard troops with fixed bayonets into the streets.

At least 75 persons were injured, including several whites, in racial disorders which erupted yesterday morning and ran unchecked into early morning hours today.

name panels on their uniforms with adhesive tape. Inside their perimeter, the sidewalks were filled with grim-faced Negroes, standing in groups, gathered on the rickety porches of ramshackle houses or inspecting the remains of the approximately 50 shops and stores that were burned and looted during the night.

3d-Choice Blackmun Gets 94-0 Approval for High Court

By John P. MacKenzie
WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Judge Harry A. Blackmun was confirmed as a justice of the Supreme Court today by a 94-0 vote, ending a year of turmoil over the vacancy on the nation's highest court.

EEC Negotiations With Britain To Start in First Half of July

By Henri Schoup
BRUSSELS, May 12 (UPI)—Negotiations on Britain's entry into the European Common Market will begin in the first half of July, after a ceremonial session of the six members with the four candidates in Luxembourg on June 30.

Labor Scores Huge Gains In British Poll

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, May 12 (UPI)—A fresh public-opinion poll tonight made an early election in Britain a near certainty.



Harry A. Blackmun

Israel Thrusts Into Lebanon To Wipe Out Guerrilla Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

The Israeli force crossed the Lebanese border, he said, "and it may cross again."

The Israeli spokesman declined to specify the size of the Israeli Lebanon raiding force, but dismissed as "sheer exaggeration" Arab assertions broadcast today that it contained 2,000 men and up to 200 tanks.

The spokesman declined comment on Arab broadcast claims that several Israeli tanks and at least one Israeli plane were destroyed.

The Israeli raid into Lebanon appears to be one of the lengthiest since the 1967 war, exceeding in duration a 15-hour Israeli armored force attack on Karame, in Jordan, in March 1968 and a nine-hour armored force sweep along part of Egypt's Red Sea shore.

The Israeli spokesman said the Lebanon raiders completed their mission about sundown and began preparing to return home. If the withdrawal was contested, he said, the raiders might not clear back into Israel until sometime tomorrow.

Israeli planes provided both aerial cover and supporting fire for the Lebanon raiders, the spokesman said, without specifying if they attacked many ground targets.

The Israeli raid climaxed a mounting series of Arab terrorist attacks on Israeli targets in Lebanon, as well as vigorous official discussions here on several issues linked with Israel's relations with the United States and Lebanon.

According to Israeli officials, seven Israelis were killed and 18 wounded in attacks during the past ten days by Lebanese-based guerrillas, who are said to have staged 61 "terrorist acts" since April 1, in which 22 Israeli settlements were hit by rocket, mortar, bazooka or small arms fire. Morale in some of the settlements began sagging.

Since Israeli policy holds that toleration of such attacks incites more of them, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Premier Golda Meir warned that Israel might retaliate unless the guerrilla attacks halted. The warnings were ignored.

In debating a retaliatory blow Israeli officials reportedly tried to judge its effects on their chances of obtaining more planes from the United States, which had urged "minimum Israeli activity along the Lebanese frontier."

The debate reportedly also featured an attempt to appraise how a punitive Israeli attack against the guerrillas might affect the Beirut regime, under pressure since last year from guerrillas who want further freedom for attacks against Israel. The Israelis, not particularly hostile to the Lebanese government, hesitate about taking any action which the guerrillas could turn against the Beirut administration.

Whatever the outcome of the discussions about the United States and Lebanon, another issue prominently proved paramount in the decision to retaliate—the fact that the guerrilla attacks were beginning to erode the morale of some of the Israeli settlers along the Lebanese borders. Israel regards such settlers as important to the existence and security of the state.

Arab Version of Raid

BEIRUT, May 12 (NYT).—Palestinian commandos, Lebanese guerrillas and the Syrian Air Force combined today to oppose an Israeli sweep

Russia Delays Recognition Of Sihanouk

But Hails Formation Of Exile 'United Front'

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has welcomed the formation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's "United Front of Cambodia," but so far continues to refrain from granting his government formal recognition.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, today distributed a telegram sent on Sunday by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to Sihanouk now living in Peking. The telegram avoided the subject of recognition, although the "United Front" has been granted full legitimacy by North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Communist China, North Korea, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, Syria and Iraq.

The failure of the Soviet Union to extend recognition to the "United Front," which was set up formally on May 6, has led to some speculation here that a basic division of opinion may have developed between Moscow and the Far Eastern Asian Communist regimes on the wisdom of withdrawing recognition from the Lon Nol government now in power in Cambodia.

Options Open

But the generally favorable tone of Mr. Kosygin's message left the impression that recognition cannot be ruled out. Most Asian experts here said Moscow is probably keeping all options open, pending further developments "on the ground" in Indochina.

Since Mr. Kosygin's press conference on May 6, the Soviet Union has been waging a propaganda campaign against the United States, and diplomatically has urged other countries to get the United States to withdraw its forces. The campaign is seen here as part of the larger Soviet effort to isolate the United States in the world arena.

The Soviet Union, which has granted aid to Cambodia, may also be wary of pulling out of Phnom Penh and leaving the field completely to the Americans. It may suspect that with Sihanouk living in Peking, it would have little leverage on any actions he might take.

At the press conference, Mr. Kosygin was asked directly which Cambodian regime Moscow recognized. He answered ambiguously:

"We recognize the neutralist Cambodian government, the one that conducts a policy of peace, not a policy of war. We continue to hold that view."

The Soviet Union still maintains its ambassador in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian diplomatic community here has been split since the downfall of Sihanouk. The old ambassador, Chas San, is still living in the embassy building, which is guarded by about half of the approximately 50 Cambodian students in Moscow.

The other three members of the Cambodian Embassy, have given their support to the Lon Nol government and are now operating out of their apartments.

Sihanouk Says 3 of His Aides Lead Resistance in Cambodia

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 12 (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, ousted chief of state of Cambodia and head of a Cambodian exile government formed in Peking, has announced that three members of his cabinet are in Cambodia leading resistance forces.

On the basis of their records the three men—Khieu Samphan, minister of defense, Hu Nim, minister of information and propaganda, and Sou Yoon, minister of interior and community reform—are assumed to be Communists. As participants in the Cambodian Communist movement called Khmer Rouge, they were involved in an attempted insurrection against Prince Sihanouk's government in 1967, when they were members of the National Assembly.

Today they issued a statement, dated May 1, calling on the Cambodian people to step up their armed struggle and defeat "U.S. imperialism and its lackeys"—the designation used to describe the government that deposed Prince Sihanouk March 18 while he was visiting in Moscow.

Issued in Hanoi

The statement, said to come from the information bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea (the ancient name of Cambodia), was issued in Hanoi and heard here in a Hanoi broadcast.

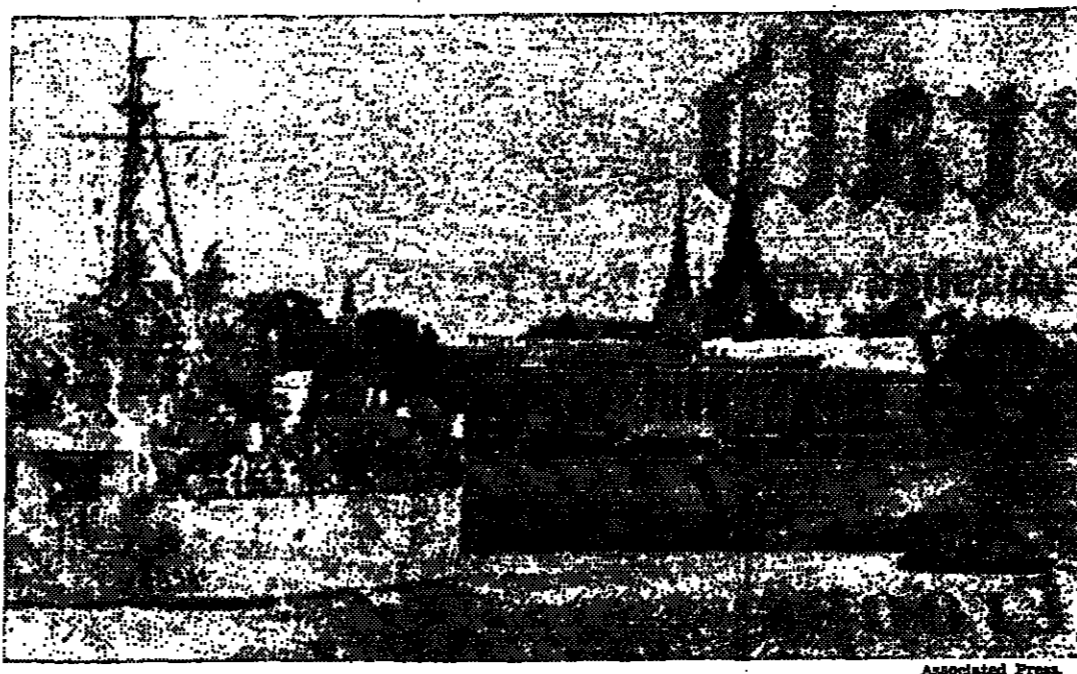
The three cabinet members are presumed to be in the areas of northeast Cambodia controlled by the Vietnamese Communists.

The release of their statement in Hanoi is taken to mean the three do not have radio communications of their own capable of reaching the outside world.

The three ministers were listed along with other members of the Sihanouk exile government when it was announced in Peking last week and it had been assumed at the time that they were in the Chinese capital.

The three, along with Chau Sang, minister of special missions in the new government, who also was involved in the 1967 insurrection, are regarded as the operational core of the new regime.

Prince Sihanouk reported that



FIRST GOAL—South Vietnamese river boats arriving at Phnom Penh after a dash up the Mekong River. At left is a supply ship and at right an armed speedboat.

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Prince Sihanouk reported that

the three ministers were in Cambodia at a meeting he held in Peking yesterday with the envoys of 32 governments represented in the Chinese capital, to explain his government's policies and activities and ask for support.

News of the meeting was relayed here today in a dispatch from Hanoi Hsu, the Chinese Communist press agency. Present at the meeting, Hsu Hsu said, was a representative of the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet Union has not yet recognized the new Sihanouk government.

The prince said the presence of his three ministers in Cambodia meant that he was not a government in exile but one on duty in his home country.

Prince Sihanouk declared that "the Cambodian patriotic armed forces" were dealing "severe blows to the U.S. invaders of Cambodia."

He denounced the government of Premier Lon Nol, who overthrew him, for welcoming U.S. forces into Cambodia. He also thanked the governments that had recognized his regime and expressed confidence that "there will surely be more countries to recognize and support" his government.

Hsu Hsu also relayed a statement from Peking saying the new Cambodian government had severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

Washington Skeptical

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—U.S. officials expressed skepticism today that some of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ministers were operating from "liberated" areas in Cambodia.

The belief here was that the three former Khmer Rouge Communist leaders mentioned by Prince Sihanouk are in Hanoi. They broadcast an appeal to the Cambodian people late last month over the Hanoi radio to support the Sihanouk cause.

Officials here do not discount the possibility, however, that an attempt would be made to install some Sihanouk ministers in northeast Cambodia, particularly after U.S. and South Vietnamese troops have completed their sweep in the region.

Over Cambodian Policy

A Top Aide Quietly Quits National Security Council

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Morton H. Halperin, a distinguished Southeast Asia specialist, has quietly resigned as a consultant to the National Security Council in protest over the administration's new Vietnam policies.

Mr. Halperin gave his letter of resignation to Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, last Wednesday.

The text has not been made public. But Mr. Halperin told a reporter yesterday that he disapproved of the decision to launch assaults in Cambodia and resume bombing North Vietnam.

These events, he said, "demon-

strated that the President is still seeking a military victory, employing military pressure to get the other side to accept our terms."

The evidence is that this will not work, and it does divide America," he said.

Mr. Halperin said he believed the United States should aim at withdrawing all its troops from Vietnam in a "limited period of time."

Instead, he said, the President "is going to escalate the war."

Mr. Halperin was recruited by Mr. Kissinger to serve as the National Security Council's Assistant for Planning in December, 1968. He worked on Southeast Asia problems until he left last September to go to the Brookings Institution as a senior fellow. However, he continued as a consultant to NSC, writing two studies on Vietnam, until his resignation last week.

Before moving to the NSC, Mr. Halperin had been a deputy assistant secretary of defense in the Pentagon's International Security Agency. There, from 1966 through 1968, he was in charge of policy planning and arms control and also worked on Southeast Asian problems.

From 1960 to 1966, Mr. Halperin taught at Harvard, where he was an assistant professor of government and an associate at the Center for International Affairs. Mr. Kissinger was a leading figure at the center.

Mr. Halperin, 31, has published three books, "Limited War in the Nuclear Age," "China and the Bomb," and "Contemporary Military Strategy." He is now working on a fourth, a study of how the American government makes national security policy.

While top officials here and in Washington are trumpeting the "success" of the operation to date in terms of captured weapons, some sources here have pointed out that the enemy's loss is replaceable in a matter of months. They also noted that they have no idea how much remains to be discovered in the limited time President Nixon has given American ground troops to search.

The arms captured so far would equip, they estimated, nearly 50 maneuver battalions. There are nearly twice that many believed to be operating in the 11 provinces in the Third Corps tactical zone and adjacent Cambodian territories.

The mortars, rockets and heavy ammunition that have been captured so far would last about three months, perhaps as long as five months, given the current level of usage. The rice captured thus far would feed 6,200 troops at full ration for a year. There were estimated to be that many more service and defense troops operating in the Cambodian sanctuaries alone, and the figure represents only about 10 percent of the estimated total enemy strength in the Third Corps area.

In noting the large areas in the sanctuaries still unsearched, officials pointed out that an estimated 70 percent of the captured materials was found in three large supply depots.

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While top officials here and in Washington are trumpeting the "success" of the operation to date in terms of captured weapons, some sources here have pointed out that the enemy's loss is replaceable in a matter of months. They also noted that they have no idea how much remains to be discovered in the limited time President Nixon has given American ground troops to search.

The arms captured so far would equip, they estimated, nearly 50 maneuver battalions. There are nearly twice that many believed to be operating in the 11 provinces in the Third Corps tactical zone and adjacent Cambodian territories.

The mortars, rockets and heavy ammunition that have been captured so far would last about three months, perhaps as long as five months, given the current level of usage. The rice captured thus far would feed 6,200 troops at full ration for a year. There were estimated to be that many more service and defense troops operating in the Cambodian sanctuaries alone, and the figure represents only about 10 percent of the estimated total enemy strength in the Third Corps area.

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Ky Reports Allied Vessels Blockade Cambodian Coast

By Terence Smith

NEAK LUONG, Cambodia, May 12 (NYT).—South Vietnam's Vice President Nguyen Can Ky said at an impromptu news conference here today that allied vessels had begun blockading a 100-mile stretch of Cambodian coastline to prevent Communist forces from resupplying their troops by sea.

Later the U.S. command in Saigon issued a statement confirming that U.S. Navy boats were participating in the patrolling operation.

[But a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon denied that the allied naval action was a blockade and said ships other than those of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese would not be affected, according to Reuters.]

"[This is not a blockade," the spokesman said, "and the Cambodian government has been informed.]"

The blockade, which Mr. Ky said started last Saturday, extends from the principal Cambodian port of Sihanoukville to the South Vietnamese border. The objective, he said, was to prevent the Viet Cong from intercepting any North Vietnamese or Viet Cong boats attempting to bring supplies across the Cambodian beaches.

Armed Junks

The blockading fleet includes heavily armed U.S. coastal patrol vessels and Chinese-style South Vietnamese junks equipped with heavy machine guns, Navy sources said.

The blockade is the latest development in a widening pattern of South Vietnamese military involvement inside Cambodia that shows no signs of diminishing.

As a symbol of that pattern, Mr. Ky set off in his helicopter today to visit South Vietnamese units that are operating, with American assistance and air support, as deep as 40 miles within Cambodian territory.

Three battalions of Vietnamese marines are holding this strategic ferry-crossing site on the western bank of the Mekong River. Phnom Penh is less than 40 miles to the northwest.

Mr. Ky told newsmen that South Vietnam is making plans to conduct extensive military operations throughout eastern and central Cambodia after U.S. troops are withdrawn by the end of June.

He was asked what South Vietnam would do if the United States withdrew its logistical and air support after the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Cambodia.

"Why I'm Here"

"I assume Mr. Nixon means what he says," Mr. Ky replied. "That's why I am here today, to discuss with our commanders the steps we can take to carry on by ourselves."

He said he and other members of the Saigon government had been in direct contact with the Cambodian general staff, and that Phnom Penh had asked for South Vietnamese assistance in fighting the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces on both sides of the Mekong River.

To insure that South Vietnamese forces will be able to support themselves after the Americans withdraw, the vice-president said, they are considering building an airstrip at Neak Luong. "That way, if we don't have enough helicopters to supply the troops, we can use fixed-wing aircraft," he said.

Mr. Ky said an engineering battalion had already begun clearing and repairing Route 1, the principal highway between Saigon and Phnom Penh, in order to use it as a supply route for the South Vietnamese forces.

The vice-president said South Vietnam had been providing air strikes for the last two years for the Cambodian forces fighting on the border.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—U.S. officials made no attempt today to supply an international law justification for the partial naval blockade of the Cambodian coast—except to deny that it is a blockade.

The White House referred all queries to the Defense Department. The State Department refused questions back to the latest information issued by the U.S. Navy command in Saigon.

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6 Campuses Still Closed

Striking Students Return
To Classes at 129 Colleges

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Striking students went back to classes at many universities today, but strike action, marches and protests continued at other colleges, expressing student disapproval of the Vietnam war.

The Student Strike Information Center at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., reported that 286 schools were on strike indefinitely, but 129 colleges and universities in 45 states officially reopened yesterday, some with virtually empty classrooms.

Classes resumed at the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, under a heavy guard of state police and National Guard men.

Independent
Post Office Is
Nearer in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—The House Post Office Committee today approved creation of an independent government agency to run the Post Office, as recommended by President Nixon, but provisions that had not been agreed by the administration.

The measure would give all 1,000 postal workers an 8 percent increase retroactive to April 18 and provide postmen living in high-cost-of-living areas with added benefits.

The Nixon reform bill, which was out of negotiations ending a rallying postal strike last March, commended the 8 percent raise.

The committee measure passed yesterday would extend the congressional veto time to 90 days and require only a simple majority of either house to kill rate-of-living areas with added benefits.

Under the new arrangement, the Post Office would be operated by a 11-man board of directors.

The new agency would be known as the United States Postal Service, and the postmaster general would no longer be in the cabinet.

One important change made by the House committee in the Nixon bill was recognition of the National Labor Relations Board and the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Workers, both independent trade unions, which were threatened with dissolution under the administration.

Science Foundation Funds

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The House passed yesterday a bill authorizing \$25.6 million for the National Science Foundation.

The President had sought \$49.6 million for the agency in the year beginning July 1, but the House Science and Astronautics Committee increased it to \$25.6 million.

Rep. Richard L. Roudsbusch, R., D., tried to get the House to back to the original proposal, but his motion was rejected, 188-7. Then the bill was sent to the Senate on a 312-68 vote.

Packaging Safety

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed a bill that would require hazardous household substances to be packed only in containers with difficult-to-open caps to protect children.

The measure, sent to the House yesterday, would empower the secretary of health, education and welfare to determine what substances require special packaging.

Humphrey Calls for Probe
Of Raid on Anti-ABM Party

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12 (UPI)—Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey yesterday called for a state Department investigation into a midnight police raid on the home of a professor who was host to a party to raise money for a demonstration this weekend at the U.S. Army's anti-ballistic missile (ABM) site.

The morals squad Saturday night raided the home of Prof. David Lytle, his wife and his 15-year-old son, and Prof. Matthew Stark, chairman of the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union, and 15 others on charges that they were in a "disorderly house."

Responding to Mr. Humphrey's plea, the Justice Department today said it was investigating the raid, the Associated Press reported.

The catch-all "disorderly house" statute covers not only brothels and places where alcoholic beverages are served illegally. Ordinarily, it is used to raid after-hours drinking places or those without licenses.

Denies Selling Drinks

Prof. Lykken, a University of Minnesota psychologist, denied that alcoholic beverages were being sold at the party. He said there were only beer and soft drinks.

He called the raid and the arrests, which included 13 women, "a gross violation of privacy."

Prof. Lykken, once given a security clearance by the CIA, said his son was dragged from the house by his arms and his long hair to the living room where the cops were "herded." He said the police, including two plain-

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ANGRY WIND—The ruins of the First National Bank and the Pioneer Natural Gas Co., of Lubbock, Texas, after a tornado passed, killing a number of residents.

Decrees More Contacts With Aides

Nixon Moves to Patch Up Cabinet Split

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—President Nixon has directed his staff to maintain closer relations between the White House and members of the cabinet.

The President also has invited various cabinet departments to submit suggestions, based on the experience of the last few days with student anti-war protesters.

On how the administration can make more of an appeal to youth. In the wake of recent grumbling in the cabinet, climaxed by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel's plea for greater personal contact with the President, Mr. Nixon has ordered fuller two-way communication in the administration.

Hereafter, as a high official explained the new arrangement, White House staff is to see to it that more information about administration policy, foreign as well as domestic, goes out to cabinet members.

Laird Says He 'Didn't Mean Ford'
In His Trucks-for-Russia Remark

DETROIT, May 12 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said yesterday he was not referring to Henry Ford when he commented that "some people believe the best way to succeed with the Soviet Union is to go to Russia and build trucks."

"I wasn't referring to Ford, but evidently Ford thought the shoe pinched," Mr. Laird said at a press conference. He insisted he was referring to requests of U.S. gear machine manufacturers to do business with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Laird said he urged those requests because he does not think it timely to "export this type of technology. But the turnarounds in the past did not involve the Ford Motor Co."

Mr. Ford was asked by the Russians to help them build a truck plant. After Mr. Laird's statement appeared in U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Ford said the defense secretary's remarks were "highly misleading and appear to be a gratuitous attack upon my common sense and patriotism."

Mr. Laird indicated he opposes the proposal. He said he does not believe the United States should move in this direction until there is some evidence of movement in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Russians and the Paris peace talks over Vietnam.

Two-Thirds of States Reduce
Penalties for Using Marijuana

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—In about two-thirds of the 50 states, drug abuse laws covering the possession of marijuana have been eased in the process of being revised to ease the penalties for first offenders.

Since the trend toward relaxation of generally stringent state laws began about three years ago, at least 27 states have reduced the status of first-time possession from a felony to a misdemeanor and have lessened the penalties accordingly. Similar legislation is under consideration and believed likely to pass in nine others.

According to one source in the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the impulse toward revision springs from the nature of the marijuana "problem"—that is, the pervasiveness of marijuana use.

"It's the middle-class family that's being hit now," the source said. "And they're the ones who wield the power. They're the ones demanding changes in the law."

Severe Penalties

More than 90 percent of all drug abuse cases are handled at the state level, where penalties for first offenders have been generally severe. One example is Virginia, where until the law was revised this year, the minimum penalty for possessing more than about a half-ounce of marijuana was 30 years in jail, the same minimum penalty set for first-degree murder.

Similar changes—making a distinction between marijuana and "hard" drugs such as heroin and cocaine and its sale, and reducing sharply the first-offense penalties for possession—were recommended at the federal level by the Nixon administration last year. They were incorporated in a bill that passed

the Senate in January without a dissenting vote and is now in the House.

Along the political spectrum, there are views as opposed as those of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who described the typical "theoretical radical" of the campus as arriving at college with "his pot . . . secreted in his knapsack," and the American Civil Liberties Union, which has urged the abolition of all criminal punishment for the use or possession of marijuana.

Moderate View

The present majority view, however, seems to be somewhere in between, neither equating marijuana with revolution nor favoring its legalization. The goal of much of the revision seems to be similar to that expressed by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D., Conn., who was a sponsor of the Senate bill. "It will duly punish the youngster who experiments with a marijuana cigarette, but it will not ruin him for life," Sen. Dodd said of the bill.

A common factor in many of the state-level revisions is the clear distinction between, on the one hand, the possession and use of marijuana and, on the other, its sale. Not infrequently, as in Illinois, the penalties for selling marijuana have been increased. The pending Illinois legislation would raise the present penalty of ten years to life for a first-offense sale to 15 years to life.

This would seem to indicate a recognition of the fact that a great many Americans have at one time or another used marijuana for fun, not for profit. The federal government recently estimated that there were 600,000 habitual users, 2.4 million "social users" and three million "experimenters" in the country.

Brody, Hippie Heir,
On N.Y. Pot Charge

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Michael J. Brody Jr., 21, hippie heir to a millionaire fortune, was arrested last night and charged with possession of marijuana.

Police said a crowd had gathered in front of his residence as he threw ashtrays and household effects out of a window.

According to the police account, they went up to the apartment and knocked on the door. When Mr. Brody admitted them he was smoking. Asked what he was smoking, he said it was marijuana and then produced a bag containing the plant, police said.

No. 5 Luna Pizzaro
AREQUIPA, Peru, May 12 (AP)—Finding five streets named Luna Pizzaro, city officials have ordered a complete overhaul of the street and numbering system.

Downtown Area Wrecked

Tornado Rips Lubbock, Texas, Killing 20

LUBBOCK, Texas, May 12 (UPI)—A tornado, striking suddenly in the hall of a rain and hail storm, tore an eight-mile gash through Lubbock last night, killing 20 persons and injuring as many as 1,000.

This West Texas city of 161,000 showed damage over 2,500 square blocks. Buildings stood pocked and battered, and at least one was in danger of collapsing.

The tornado was the worst in Texas since a twister smashed through Waco 17 years ago on the same date, killing 114 persons.

Today, water from broken mains stood a foot deep on some Lubbock streets. Complete blocks of homes and businesses were destroyed. All electricity in the city was knocked out and hospitals went on auxiliary power.

"Our first priority is to tend to the living, bury the dead and clean up the city," said Mayor Jim Granberry. "We have a disaster plan in effect, but Lubbock at this time is a dead city." He said. "The destruction is so extensive it defies the imagination."

Guard Ordered In

LI. Gov. Ben Barnes, acting governor with Gov. Preston Smith out of the state, flew into Lubbock to survey damage. He ordered in the National Guard to prevent looting of downtown stores that began before the wind died down.

"It's bad," said a Department of Public Safety spokesman. "There is widespread damage to the downtown area. It is believed there may have been some people trapped in some demolished buildings."

Both large hospitals in Lubbock overflowed with the injured. Meth-

odist Hospital and West Texas Hospital set up beds in the hallways. Most of the patients suffered from injuries from flying glass and falling debris.

With communications out in the city, injured persons lined streets attempting to flag down emergency vehicles. Emergency medical headquarters were established in Lubbock's municipal auditorium.

The tornado touched ground in the southwest section of the city near the Texas Tech University campus and quickly moved into the business district, where damage was the heaviest.

The stone and brick buildings of the district were almost all windowless. The First National Bank

N.Y. Liberals Back
Goldberg and Goodell

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The Liberal party state committee last night picked Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg as its candidate for governor of New York and Sen. Charles E. Goodell, a Republican, for senator.

Mr. Goldberg, the former U.S. Supreme Court justice and UN ambassador thus would be in a position to mount a Democratic-Liberal campaign against incumbent Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller by winning the Democratic nomination in next month's primary.

His opponent in the primary will be Robert M. Morgenthau, a former U.S. attorney and Howard Samuel, an industrialist who served in the administration of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Agnew Suggests
TV Confrontation
Inflames Youth

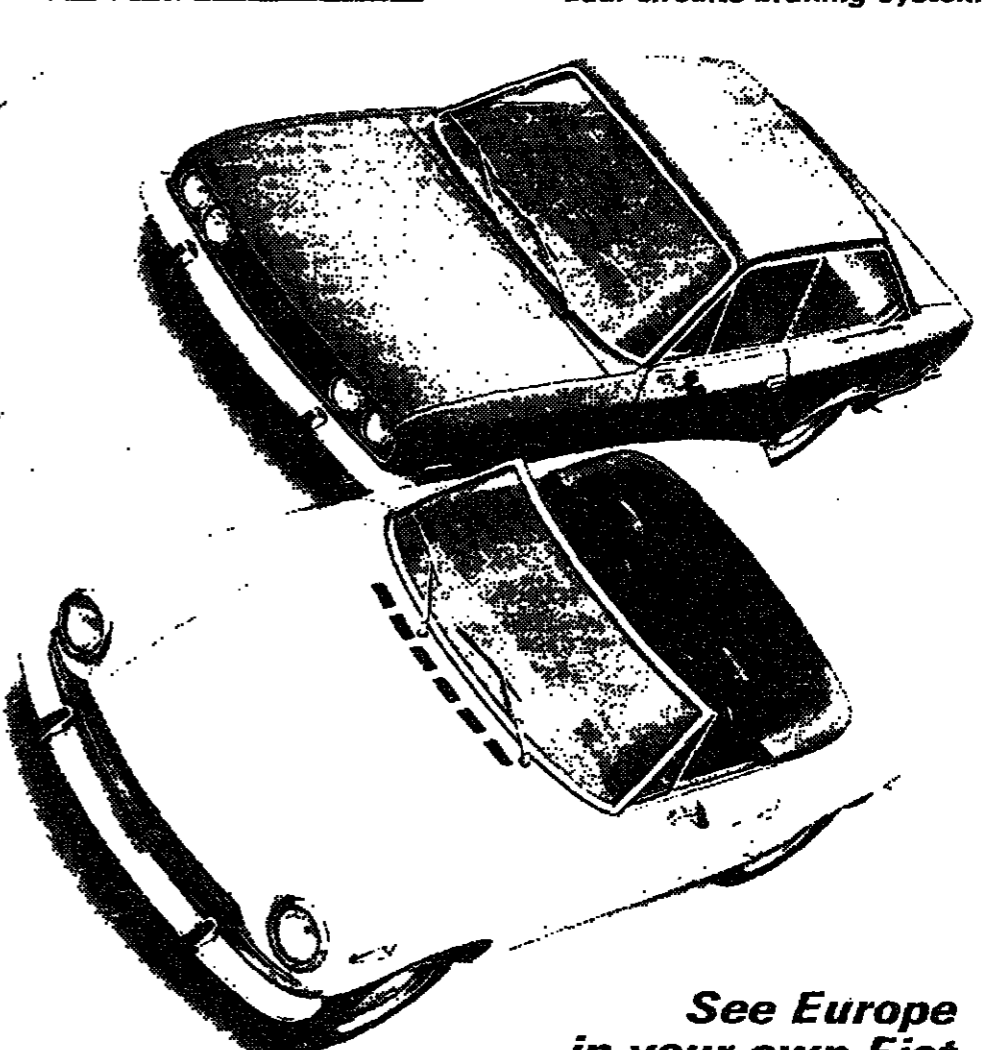
WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew believes there is a "danger" that young Americans may be "carried away by mob psychology" because they see so many examples of "confrontation" on television.

Mr. Agnew, writing in the current issue of TV Guide, challenged the television industry to use the medium to exert a positive influence on "the first television generation in history."

"It has been my contention," he wrote, "that one of the reasons that we have had so many demonstrations in recent years is that there is a fascination among young people with demonstrations as a means of communication."

"They enjoy confrontation because they were brought up on television instead of books. They're conditioned to action and emotion, not words. It is a perfectly natural everyday thing. They see action, violence, confrontation on television and they are naturally more conditioned to action than logic."

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A Million Italians on Strike In Country's Major Cities

ROME, May 12 (UPI).—A wave of strikes ranging from railway workers to Red Cross nurses swept Italy today, assuming the proportions of a major labor offensive against the already shaky coalition government of Premier Mariano Rumor.

More than a million workers in such key cities as Rome, Naples, Turin, Milan and Genoa struck to support demands by three big unions for more pay, shorter working hours and sweeping job reforms.

There were reports of scuffles between strikers and non-strikers in Rome and Naples, but police said the situation was generally calm.

Unions controlling most of the 180,000 railway workers ordered a 24-hour nationwide strike starting at 3 p.m. The government said it

would not attempt to operate trains during the strike.

Much of the nation's government machinery was coming to a halt at midnight for 72 hours as senior and junior civil servants—and employees of state-aided agencies—walked out over a variety of grievances.

The strike will stop even funerals and birth registrations in some places. Blood banks, income-tax offices, pension bureaus and the state lottery operation also were hit by the walkout.

Before the week ends, strikes will spread to elementary and high schools, the postal service and some industries.

The strikes come at a time when Mr. Rumor and his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans are grappling with problems of housing, education, medical care and other social reforms. The government also faces nationwide regional elections June 7.

Roman garbage collectors and street cleaners were in the middle of a four-day strike which has left the capital's streets heaped high with smelly debris. Sanitation workers have only reported for duty eight days since April 21.

Doctors employed by health insurance agencies launched a 12-day strike yesterday.

Hog's Liver Saves Soviet Woman

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters).—Moscow surgeons have saved the life of a pregnant woman ill with hepatitis by connecting her to a hog's liver, the news agency Tass reported today.

The operation was supervised by 38-year-old Prof. Valery Shumakov at Moscow's Clinical and Experimental Surgery Institute, Tass said, but it did not say when.

The patient, named only as Tamara K., developed a liver coma as the result of infectious hepatitis in her sixth month of pregnancy.

The hog's liver took over from her own defective organ during surgery while an artificial kidney filtered her blood. The baby was lost but the patient is now in good health, Tass said.

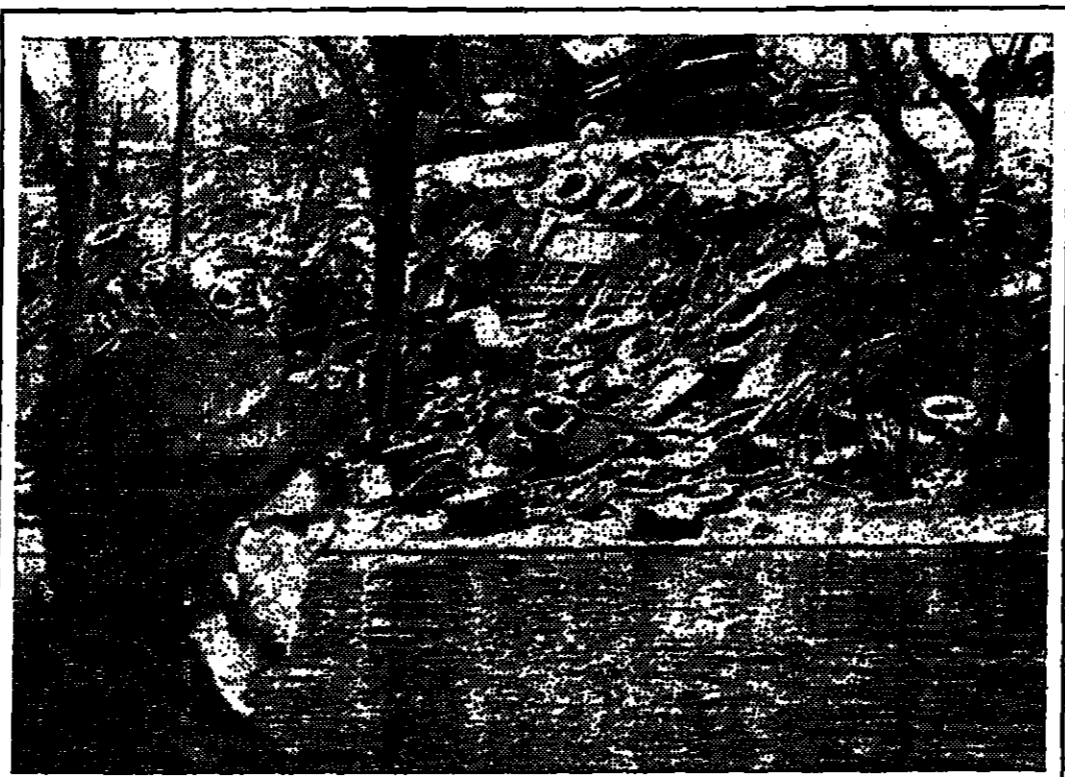
Prof. Shumakov, who has performed many kidney transplants, told Tass in an interview: "We are working on the development of an artificial liver and believe that this is just as feasible as the artificial kidney is now."

Airliner Hijacked to Cuba With 29 Aboard

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 12 (AP).—Flight 402 of the Dutch Antillean airline was hijacked to Havana 44 minutes after leaving Santo Domingo, the flight tower reported today.

The plane had 29 passengers, including the crew.

The tower said eight unidentified men, armed with pistols and grenades, ordered the pilot to fly to Havana. The hijackers were described by the tower as members of a group opposed to the reelection of President Joaquin Balaguer.



NON-SCENIC SIGHT—One of a number of trash and junk piles littering the banks of the Rock River near Rockford, Illinois. This one is near a truck terminal.

French Move on Environment, Hope to Muffle Paris Autos

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 12 (NYT).—French authorities have made public wide-ranging plans to improve their country's environment—including a campaign to rid the Paris streets of excessively noisy cars.

They also include measures to reduce air pollution in the capital and to preserve the charm of the French countryside.

Officials who have been working on the "Program of Public Actions Relative to the Environment" say they were encouraged by the similarly encyclopedic plans for environmental measures that President Nixon proposed to Congress earlier this year.

Fourteen government ministries have been collaborating in drafting

the program on the environment, and a general report was presented to Prime Minister Jacques Chabannes yesterday. Much of the program will be up to his cabinet to execute, although part of it requires implementing legislation—as well as funds.

Also yesterday the municipal government of Paris announced an anti-noise campaign directed against motorists and motorcyclists.

The police department complained that many drivers were "not sufficiently aware of the nefarious effects" of excessive noise "on the health of their fellow citizens." The crackdown during the last two weeks of May is meant to jolt such motorists through fines.

Drafting strict noise-control legislation for all of France is one of 100 measures foreseen in the "Program of Public Actions."

The 200 French civil servants who worked on the program are understood to have had the blessings of President Georges Pompidou.

French environmental policies have generally lagged behind those of the Scandinavian countries and Britain, where conservationist sentiment has been vigorous for decades.

France's ecological planners are stressing the importance of environmental education at all levels in the school and university systems. But they also envisage a wide range of specific projects, including

Britain Frees Last 2 Spies In Nuclear Submarine Case

LONDON, May 12 (UPI).—Theory. Following the March, 1961, last two of five persons jailed in the 1961 Portland naval base spy case, D. N.M., charged in congressional testimony that the secrets a Soviet espionage network in Britain, gained their freedom today.

Harry Houghton, a 65-year-old former Royal Navy petty officer, and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, his 56-year-old fiancée and fellow base employee, were released on parole from separate prisons after serving nine years of their 15-year terms.

In a statement released by his lawyers a few hours before being freed, Houghton pledged his undying love for Miss Gee.

"Her love and fortitude during these nine-and-a-quarter horrible years in prison have been an inspiration to me," he said. "She is a woman in a million. Such love is hard to find."

"As long as I live, my main objective is to love and cherish Miss Gee. All I want is to be left alone."

The spy case was one of the most sensational in Britain's his-



Ethel Gee after her release yesterday.

Vorster Reveals Cabinet Shuffle In South Africa

PRETORIA, May 12 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster yesterday announced a cabinet shuffle.

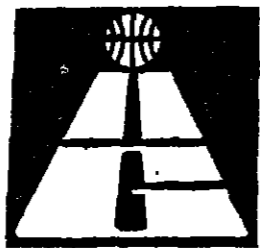
Mr. Vorster said Jan Haak, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has resigned to devote his full attention to business activities. The prime minister said Mr. Haak tendered his resignation during the last session of parliament but last month's general election had made it inconvenient to accept it at the time.

Mr. Haak's portfolio will be taken over by Lourens Muller, who will retain his position as Minister of Police. Mr. Muller's Interior Ministry, however, will be headed by Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labor and Colored Affairs.

The Colored Affairs Ministry is to be taken over by Johannes Loois, at present Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance. Mr. Loois will also fill the vacancy in the cabinet as Minister of Planning.

The cabinet changes take effect next Monday, May 18.

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One-Sided Arms Limitation

Laird Urges U.S. to Continue Missile System Deployment

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that stopping work on the controversial Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system and on multiple-warhead missiles would be "inconsistent with the purpose" of the arms talks now going on in Vienna.

The SALT Meet Is 'Businesslike'

VIENNA, May 12 (Reuters).—Soviet and American negotiators continued to exchange views on ways of curbing the nuclear missile race in the seventh session of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) here today.

The two delegations talked for one hour and 20 minutes at the Soviet embassy and the chief American and Soviet negotiators, Gerard Smith and Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, agreed to meet again on Friday.

Informed sources said today's talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere and—like the previous sessions—had been nonargumentative.

A July Date For EEC-U.K. Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

President of the Ministers' Council ranges every six months, the British delegation is likely to face a rough and an Italian top negotiator before the argument is concluded.

Before finalizing their common position for negotiations, the six member states met in Luxembourg, May 8 and 9. Holland's Foreign Minister Josephine said the session had "made little progress." It cleared the way for talks with the British, who are failing to reach agreement in 68, were blocked by two French votes from having another try. Each opposition to enlarging the EC was lifted at the December summit conference at The Hague, Holland, when President Georges Pompidou pledged himself to negotiations within six months, provided the Community's farm policy, which mainly benefits France, was completed. With the creation of Common Market policy for wine at month, this condition was fulfilled.

Equality for Britain
The six ministers also agreed today to give Britain, once inside the Community, full equality with France, Germany and Italy. The EC will have two members each in the European Executive Commission, with one each for the six smaller members (Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Norway). This means that the commission, headed from 14 to nine members yesterday, will return to 14 once four candidates are in. The Ministers' Council of the EC will have 61 votes, 10 for the "big four," five each for Holland and Belgium, three each for Denmark, Ireland and Norway, and two for Luxembourg.

Miss Derlin, Six Invade Council, Get Thrown Out

OMAGH, Northern Ireland, May 12 (UPI).—Police today evicted 32-year-old Member of Parliament Geraldine Derlin and six of her followers from Omagh town hall for breaking into a council meeting and throwing out the chairmen.

Miss Derlin, in jeans and sweat-shirt, flanked by six placard-carrying civil rights protesters, gate-crashed the council meeting shortly after it began. She told the members the town was dissatisfied with their policy discrimination against Roman Catholics in allocating houses, asked the chairman to leave, and took over his seat.

Boy, 11, Is Killed In Niagara Plunge

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 12 (UPI).—An 11-year-old boy was swept to his death over American falls here last night when the raft in which he was playing was caught in the current. David Finits floated downstream in the 30-foot raft from a mile and a half above the falls. He was watched helplessly as the raft sped 300 yards from shore. The youngster could not swim.

In defending the administration's strategic weapons programs to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Laird argued that forgoing deployment of the two systems "would convey to the Soviets the impression that their strategic buildup is tolerable—when, in fact, it is a matter of great and growing concern."

The secretary had come before the committee to talk about the strategic balance and arms limitation, but two of the hearing's three hours were spent on the Canadian issue.

When he finally got to read his prepared statement, he said that American restraint in weapons deployment over the last five years coupled with a Soviet buildup have led to "a crossover point in the strategic balance."

Flanked at the committee table by Dr. John S. Foster, the Pentagon's director of research and engineering, and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Laird detailed "the accelerated momentum that the Soviets have achieved since 1965."

Summarizing the breakdown he gave for a variety of weapons, Mr. Laird said "What these facts show is that the Soviet Union, in the last five years, has multiplied its strategic offensive missile launchers from around 300 to about 1,500."

In the heavy bomber area, the Soviets still have about the same number that they had in 1965—200. "The United States, by contrast, has made no increase in the force level that was established around 1965 for strategic offensive missile launchers—1,710—and has actually reduced its heavy bomber force in this period by more than 200—from 780 to about 550."

The secretary concluded that the Soviet Union's total nuclear manpower had gone up four-fold since 1965, while the United States had reduced its by more than 40 percent.

While "we also want to insure that we do not complicate" the arms talks in Vienna, he continued, "if we were to refrain now from moving to protect our deterrent, the Soviet Union would have achieved a one-sided arms control limitation without agreeing to any constraints on its own forces."

He said that would amount to "a most serious reverse incentive" to meaningful negotiations.

Bonn's Bahr Sees Gromyko For 2 Hours

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—State Secretary Egon Bahr of West Germany spent two hours in reviewing negotiations with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He said he found no hardening of the Soviet position and anticipated "constructive earnestness" in the future.

Mr. Bahr, the personal representative of Chancellor Willy Brandt, is negotiating a treaty on renunciation of force. He gave no details of his talks as he emerged at noon from the Foreign Ministry.

But when asked about reports the Russians are hardening their position on the talks, he replied: "I have not encountered such a position. We picked up where we left off last time, and I have the impression that not only the government of the Federal German Republic but also the Soviet government are of the opinion that the exchange of views should continue."

He added: "I also had an impression that this would be done in the same constructive earnestness as was the case up till now."

Press Criticism
There has been an increase lately in Soviet press criticism of some West German policies, but diplomatic sources tended to discount it as part of the general propaganda outpouring connected with the 25th anniversary of V-E Day.

Mr. Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers, arrived in Moscow Sunday after a six-week recess in the negotiations, which are considered the most important Soviet-West German contacts since diplomatic relations began in 1955.

In those six weeks a number of important developments have occurred, including talks between Mr. Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph, the invasion of Cambodia and the resumption of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Vienna.

Mr. Bahr said he planned to meet Mr. Gromyko again on Friday. He said he will be in Moscow until next week.

Bishop Installed in N.Y.
NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI).—The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., a political activist who has been in the forefront of protests against the Vietnam war, was installed Saturday as bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.



PRE-CONFERENCE TALK—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (left) chatting with Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz before the Comecon talks in Warsaw yesterday.

Comecon Premiers Meeting in Warsaw

WARSAW, May 12 (Reuters).—Premiers of eight countries met here today in a summit session of Comecon—the Communist economic coordinating and trading group—to review progress on integration.

The three-day meeting gathered heads of government of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and Romania, as well as a representative from Yugoslavia, which has observer status. Delegations will review work by commissions and working groups on a draft program covering long-term economic, legal, and organizational aspects of integration.

In an opening speech, Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz said, "We are all aware that realization of the many complicated undertakings of socialist integration is a long-term process."

"For this reason, last year's session recognized that it was necessary to work out a program for integration and a sequence and dates for achieving individual tasks," he said.

"We have set before ourselves a number of new and not easy tasks," Mr. Cyrankiewicz said.

Certain principles had been defined for cooperation in co-

ordinating members' economic plans as well as making forecasts for joint planning and coordinating economic policies, he said.

Following Mr. Cyrankiewicz's opening speech, the session adjourned for an hour. The eight

premiers retired to a private room to "discuss jointly problems concerning the course of the session."

In a commentary on the meeting, a leading Warsaw newspaper,

Zygie Warsawy, said improvement of cooperation in Comecon was of great importance for Communist countries in their relations with Western partners with whom they wanted to maintain good economic contacts.

The newspaper urged better multilateral links among Comecon countries and much broader use of instruments such as prices and exchange rates, and credits.

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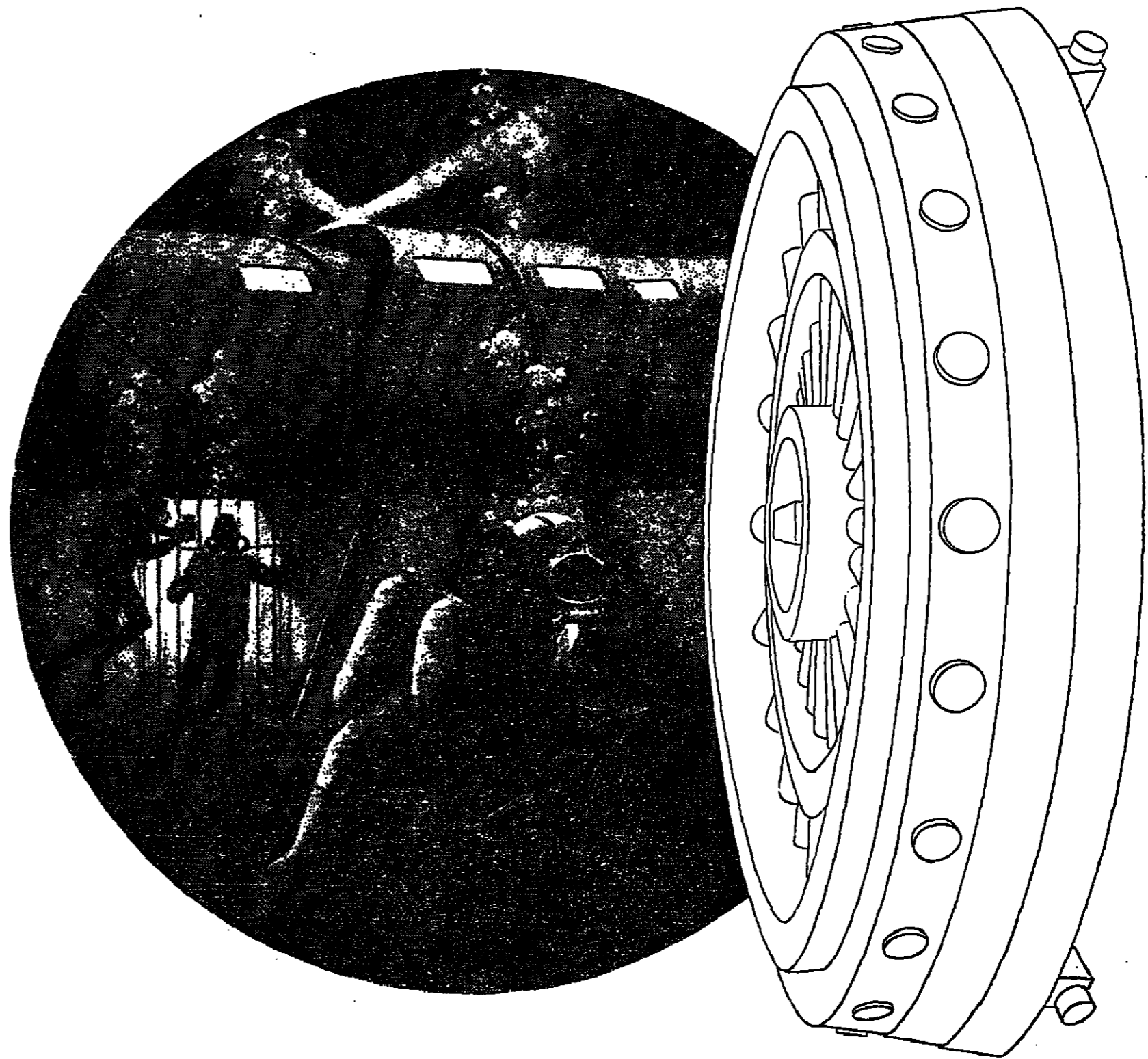
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The Reprisal War

The deep Israeli penetration into Lebanon is only a somewhat more dramatic example of a familiar technique. But it bears a sufficient resemblance to the American incursion into Cambodia to be examined in the light of that venture.

It has been the Israeli policy, for many years, to retaliate for Arab acts against Israel, whether by regular or irregular forces, with sharp reprisals. In the present case, Lebanon has been the not very gracious host of Palestinian guerrillas, much as the government of Prince Sihanouk unwillingly accepted the presence of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. Lebanon has made numerous efforts to control the guerrillas, but the latter had enough sympathy within the country, and even more in neighboring Arab states, to make firm regulation of them impossible.

So Israel struck at the fedayeen-dominated villages on its border. The hope in Tel Aviv was not, presumably, to inflict the kind of damage on guerrilla supply depots that was the goal in Cambodia, but rather to show Israeli ability and willingness to break up any sanctuaries beyond the truce line.

There are, of course, many fundamental differences between the situation in the Middle East and that in Southeast Asia. But without elaborating what parallels there are, there is one resemblance that deserves

some study. And the chief thing here is that neither the American course in Indochina nor the Israeli tactics on their borders have brought peace closer. Quite the contrary.

The reprisal raids have only accelerated the growth of the guerrilla movement throughout the Arab lands. The air raids into Egypt have brought Soviet missiles, planes and pilots. No Arab government seems any closer to negotiating with Israel; each Israeli reprisal sends some kind of diplomatic shock wave around the world.

Among the significant differences between the Middle East and Southeast Asia is that America is very anxious to reduce its commitments there; the principal argument for the Cambodian venture was that the capture of supplies would clear the South Vietnamese flank for a sufficient time to permit the withdrawal of American troops to continue. Israel, on the other hand, is engaged in a struggle for its very existence and is resigned to the fact that this struggle will be a long one.

Nevertheless, in both regions war, under any name and by whatever means, saps the economic vitality of millions of people and tends to pervert their political institutions. Both need peace. And no experience of the past in either case shows that warlike acts will produce peace. For the sake of everyone concerned, there has to be a better way.

Up the Mekong Without a Policy

Is anybody sure that that flotilla of South Vietnamese gunboats is doing up the Mekong River in Cambodia? The flair of the operation and its sense seems to be in the inversely proportional ratio all too characteristic of the war in Vietnam. The ships are now up to Phnom Penh—way beyond the 19-mile range of American rescue should they encounter trouble by the way. Supposedly, their mission is military: to close a major Communist supply route (by just one sweep?). A second mission is said to be the relief and repatriation of some part of the Vietnamese population of Cambodia. Whichever of these purposes may be relevant, it is evident that the operation goes well beyond the cleaning out of border sanctuaries which President Nixon has described as the American goal in Cambodia.

Our concern is that in pushing into and perhaps beyond the capital of Cambodia, the South Vietnamese have unavoidably assumed a political mission too—to support the Lon Nol government. The loose statements of Premier Thieu in Saigon about continuing and expanding cooperation with Lon Nol further this impression. To be sure, it is Saigon, not Washington. But Washington's hand will be suspected, even though it may not be seen. More important, Saigon could establish with Lon Nol an expectation, or the appearance of one, that Americans may be tempted to sustain. Where there are gunboats, can some kind of gunboat diplomacy be far behind?

International Opinion

War Without Limits

President Nixon promised on Friday that U.S. troop withdrawals from Cambodia would begin in a few days and be ended by the end of June. President Thieu declared at the same time that no time limit had been set for the intervention of South Vietnamese forces on Khmer territory—an intervention the success of which depends on American support. The same day, an extra American battalion was sent to the Parrot's Beak to replace a Saigon unit and prevent a reoccupation of the sector by the NLF. These assurances, affirmations and facts clearly show that, in this type of long duration warfare—without a front and many-sided time limits have hardly any meaning. . . . In a counter-revolutionary war, a military success is valid only if it is the indication of a political success. And nothing up to now has proven that the invasion of Cambodia strengthened the regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, the war in Vietnam intensifies. In the event of a deterioration of the situation in Laos and immediately south of the 17th parallel, would Mr. Nixon relaunch operations against North Vietnam? That would undoubtedly be the end of the Paris conference. For both military and domestic political reasons, the President cannot leave his troops long in Cambodia. Nor can he, regardless of what Thieu says—keep big

Saigon units there, or else the NLF would turn the created vacuum to profit for launching dangerous offensives in South Vietnam. Thus, despite its apparent movement, American policy in Indochina, which is increasingly the work of a man disregarding the advice of experts, appears quite as frozen as in the past.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The silent majority has accepted Mr. Nixon's gamble. If he wins it, the Cambodian venture and all its disquieting disclosures of the shady side of the American executive will soon be forgotten. . . . The question is whether Mr. Nixon can win his gamble. Many people in Washington doubt this. They fear that, from one sanctuary to another, the Americans will find themselves along the Laotian frontier and feel compelled to cross it. . . . And if, as this is suspected in Washington, the real goal of the operation was to protect the Lon Nol government from its Khmer, North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese adversaries, how will this government manage to remain in office after the GIs are gone? And if it falls, then the whole Cambodian adventure will appear as a big swindle, a breach of confidence and a costly error of the military, of Mr. Nixon's private advisers and of Mr. Nixon himself.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MAY 13, 1895
PARIS—Already the lines are being drawn in the United States for the presidential contest of next year. It is evident that the issues will be somewhat modified from those of previous elections, and there is likely to be a shifting of parties. It becomes more and more clear that the West, with the exception of the large cities, is to be arrayed against the East on a platform in favor of bimetalism, if not declaring absolutely in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Fifty Years Ago

MAY 13, 1920
NEW YORK—Babe Ruth unlimbered his big bat yesterday and defeated the Chicago White Sox practically singlehanded. The score was 7 to 5 and the Babe accounted for five of the Yankees' runs. He had a perfect day at the plate with two homers and a triple in three times at bat. The triple would have been a home also, if the Chicago outfielders had not played unusually deep when the slugger came to the plate. Mays pitched for the Yankees against Wilkerson and Kerr for Chicago.



Letter From the Underground

By Daniel Berrigan

Daniel Berrigan, an American Jesuit priest, recently went "underground" rather than begin serving a three-year prison sentence for burning draft records at Cato, N.Y., in 1968. Along with his brother, Philip, 46, also a priest, Daniel Berrigan was supposed to go to prison. Daniel was last seen in public at a rally at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., on the weekend of April 18. He served as a director of a religious work program at Cornell for several years. Daniel, 48, a widely published writer and poet, outlined in a letter his plans for the future and some of the reasons why he feels it necessary to resist his jail sentence. The letter, handwritten on yellow paper about April 26, was mailed from New York City. It was originally written for the French magazine *Africasia* on whose editorial staff Daniel serves. It will appear in the Friday issue of *Africasia*. An advance copy was made available to Bruce Nelson of the Los Angeles Times.

ON APRIL 23 at 5:30 in the afternoon in New York City my brother Philip and another Jesuit priest, William, were arrested at their residence by agents of the FBI. Thus, abruptly, the two began serving federal prison sentences (of six and three years, respectively) for destruction of draft records.

Eight Catholics, including Philip and myself, have been sought by federal authorities since April 9, the date set for our surrender. That surrender was considered practically a foregone conclusion. Were not three clerics involved?

And even if clerics, in a passing fit of aberration, had once chosen to disobey the law, would they not now choose to repair their crimes promptly? Indeed was not the Catholic Church to which they professed adherence the greatest single supportive force of the Vietnam war, outside the government itself?

How is it, then, that after having chosen to break a law and thereby presumably suffer the consequences, one is led further into an obscure, twilight existence, neither prison nor freedom, somewhere between crime and punishment?

Is it realistic in such a nation as ours, where revolutionary rhetoric is common and revolutionary conditions have by no means cooled (even in the case of Black Panthers), that a white cleric, sprung from a culturally stifled Catholicism, suddenly, obedient to Caesar, should now bear a different drummer, and fall in?

Is the term "underground" as applied to the American instance a will-o'-the-wisp?

There is a mythology abroad in our country, sedulously fostered by liberals and blessed in a remarkably superficial way by a former Supreme Court justice, that to do with the moral necessity of joining illegal action to legal consequence. One who acts against the law, if he is to act virtuously and responsibly, must always take the consequences; otherwise, his act is necessarily tainted in the eyes of good men.

The principle obviously is of intractable force in power. It is more or less conscious indication of the social, political and indeed religious status quo. It aims with vigor at the maintenance of law and order in whatever sector, in order to bring even the most passionate conscience under control of unchangeable, presumably beneficent, public authority.

Ritual men may, in such a way, even become a powerful support to an evil regime. In paying tribute to the courts, the law, the penal system, they become witnesses to the validity of the structures they seek to confront. Jails, law courts, police, and the social arrangements which depend upon their smooth functioning proceed on schedule to isolate and stifle dissent. The last state of things becomes worse than the first.

Appointed Role

It was presumed two years ago that the Catoville resisters would play their appointed role faithfully, as indeed for some time we did. We remained in peace after we did. We submitted to arrest, in due process, "guilty" was the verdict returned against us. The cascade of appeals went forward: we were free on bail; free, that is, to a point. By court order, there could be no public speech that touched on specific areas of illegal, even though nonviolent action.

What are presumably virtuous men to do when two years after they have staked their lives on the sanity of their fellow men, insanity still prevails?

To some of us one thing, at least, seemed clear. We could by no means presume that the crime-trial-punishment sequence must remain intact simply because two years ago it made sense. Some years ago it might be required: the Vietnam war was more violent and widespread than ever; the march of power proceeded with unexampled boldness, straight on toward foreign and domestic disaster. More victims were dying, wider

areas were devastated, the nation was caught, shamed and traumatized in the trap which it itself had fabricated and sprung. More, the hopes of the early peace movement were wasted by attrition and false promises, within and without: the large-scale reinforcement of resisters from student ranks, workers, blacks, middle-class, failed to appear. We of Catoville were some years older, and as tired as anyone else; yet the next moves were still up to us. Or so it seemed, and seems.

'Suffering Fidelity'

Some of us decided to continue resistance, to refuse jail. For how long, we do not know. With what effect, we do not know. For white Americans like ourselves, an attempt to create an underground presence which will be nonviolent and politically audible is indeed a chancy one. We are neither Black Panthers nor members under Viet Nam of the German Confessing Church in the '30s, Algerians under occupation, members of the NLF.

Perhaps in such times one had best place consideration of purely political gain firmly aside. The odds are simply too great against us to be able to measure our action solely in terms of primary success. If this is so, and I think it may be so, another far more mysterious criterion of action must be involved. It is simply the "suffering fidelity" of which Bonhoeffer wrote in *Hilf*.

One takes the onslaught trusting to the rightness of his course of action, determined upon so simple a thing as being a man. Such may, in the long run, be the only useful course for now. Moving anonymously about the country, speaking and meeting with small groups of friends, encouraging an analysis of our lives, our structures, where a breakthrough may be possible; and perhaps above all showing that such a course is practically (and psychologically) possible—in such a way the myth of omnipotence of the "system" is punctured in one small instance. The alternatives are widened, at least in one case.

America's technical competence, exercised in an atmosphere of cold-war competitiveness, consumer economics and progressive militarization, has set us up with very little of the vulgarizing of human instinct, junkers in political seats of power, distraction as a way of life, raucous appeal to trivialities and luxuries, the consumer corruption pouring out its vast retail heap of polluting junk. Most people are swept under by the stream of "goods and services" they are promised and processed and finally anesthetized against moral choice or movement.

Even the student resisters, for whom the war was the occasion of their profound revulsion against national absurdity, are shaken as to the future; where there is so much to hate, the task of finding something to love is Herculean indeed. And yet we think this must be a definition of human movement; the task of finding, in the urban dump yard of our civilization, some clue, some sign of the presence of man, what direction to take, whom to join with, how to release in a celebrational and useful way these spiritual energies at our command.

At our command, and yet not yet. The American psyche cannot become the fraternal instrument of world change until it has undergone its dark night of the soul. I do not mean this statement to be mystifying or abstract. Quiet the contrary. I mean something quite simple: Americans have not only been alienated from world spiritual developments by runaway technology; they have been a vast alienating force in most of the Western world.

Moreover, in the Third World, the vicious circle in which they are caught at home (the engineering of an inhuman future) has widened into a system of military and economic control and repression. Spiritually isolated from the struggles of men everywhere for justice, decency and the good of the spirit, America could only export those dark obsessions which go by the most euphemistic and decept-

ive of phrases: The American way of life.

The breaking of this iron ring will be accomplished only by the shrewdest blows, repeatedly struck, until the weak points at the circle are broken and Americans themselves are free to join the fraternity of man.

The war in Vietnam, which was once Kennedy's war, and then Johnson's war, is now Nixon's war. That it has been from the start, and on their soil, and in their own burned and violated flesh, the war of Vietnamese peasants, and that bombs and napalm now fall indiscriminately on the flesh of Laotians and Cambodians, is beside the point. A fact too large for ignoring, too hot for political resistance, simply beyond adequate coping.

Ultimately, beyond coping, since it requires too strange a measure of those qualities which can only flourish when a people have become conscious of their own human losses and begin to create the tools of human gain. Simply, we have not lost enough, or suffered enough, or grown conscious.

We lack, as a consequence, community, imagination, fervor, right thinking, compassion, courage, hope, ingenuity. For the present, "in order to be healed, our illness must get worse."

Nixon's Decision

The hue and cry over Richard Nixon's Cambodian decision is to be expected from those who are not (and have never been) familiar with the facts of war in Southeast Asia. It is surprising that Anthony Lewis, a fine reporter and erstwhile colleague, seems to fall into this category, judging from his remarks in the *Herald Tribune* of May 2-3.

We lack, as a consequence, community, imagination, fervor, right thinking, compassion, courage, hope, ingenuity. For the present, "in order to be healed, our illness must get worse."

Does Mr. Lewis really believe President Nixon is naive enough to enlarge and prolong the war indefinitely? I contend that this new action is designed to go in and take out every VC base in Cambodia, to drive every VC soldier back into North Vietnam, to then turn over U.S. material to the Cambodians (as Lon Nol has already requested) and to get out.

MEG W. WHITCOMB.

London.

The re-escalation into Cambodia and the killing of the four Kent State students, it seems to me, brings our American civilization to the very edge of catastrophe. As a result, we at the American College in Paris are on an unlimited strike, initiated at the request of the American National Students Association.

We are deeply shocked and angered at these events. We who so opposed American involvement in the war did think that there was a certain gentleman's agreement that the government would disengage (although at a small pace) if we consented to be patient. And we have held to that bad bargain in the months since last Nov. 15; only to be deceived, all of us, as this senseless invasion into Cambodia shows.

The Bull and the Bear

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most gingerly diplomatic negotiations now going on in Europe are those between Spain and the Soviet Union. Contacts have existed for 16 years, on-and-off, but they have recently been renewed at Moscow's initiative.

Despite strong ideological antipathy, the two countries show growing willingness to edge toward mutual recognition: As Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish foreign minister, says: "We must be realistic."

The first actual contact was made in 1954 at a French presidential shoot outside Paris when the Soviet envoy, Sergei Vinogradov, approached Spanish Ambassador Casa Rojas with unexpected cordiality.

By 1958 secret talks had begun on the return to Spain from the U.S.S.R. of children of Spanish Republican refugees and prisoners from the Spanish division fought with Hitler's army. However, progress toward normalizing relations broke down on the issue of half a billion dollars worth of Spanish Republican gold turned over to Moscow for safe-keeping when the republic collapsed and claimed by Madrid.

Consular Facts

The Soviets are also seeking an accord on consulars similar to agreements already existing between Spain and Communist Romania, Poland and Hungary and being negotiated with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Victor Louis, a somewhat mysterious Soviet journalist representing Novosti but often used on secret missions, came to Spain. He was followed by another Novosti representative three weeks ago.

Spain is concerned as Soviet naval penetration proceeds in the Mediterranean. The Spanish-owned islet of Alboran, previously uninhabited, is now manned by a small garrison from Cartagena because Russian warships started frequenting the area.

Neither Madrid nor Moscow pretends they have much in common. Yet there is awareness that each side has something to gain from the other. There is little likelihood that Spain would ever contemplate a neutralist position—even if relations with Russia were unexpectedly to sour. Nevertheless, the Soviet play is a useful implied background to hargaining with Washington.

Soviet Bids Failed

In 1959 Generalissimo Franco told me Spain was unwilling to discuss diplomatic recognition even if Russia returned the gold. He added: "Soviet representatives have contacted our agents abroad and asked that at least commercial relations be established. We always stated that a necessary precondition was the return of our gold. Nothing ever happened."

Nevertheless, in 1959, Vinogradov sent word through the Italian ambassador in Paris that he wanted to see the new Spanish envoy, Count Motroni. Further talks began, seeking improved trade exchanges and ultimate diplomatic recognition. These contacts also failed.

Lopez Bravo, who became foreign minister last October and energetic and intelligent, took special pains to cultivate a new Spanish image abroad. He stopped off for several hours at Moscow airport on a Philippines flight and met Soviet officials. Later there was a subsequent diplomatic contact in a foreign capital.

Now Russia has revived its interest. A Soviet merchant marine office has been opened in Madrid, and two of its members bear diplomatic passports. The Russians want exchange agreements between Tass and the Spanish news service and between Aeroflot and the Spanish airline.

Local Reds Furious

The clandestine Spanish Communist party is furious the Moscow is again in touch with Madrid, that Soviet-blue members have established consular relations and that Poland has offset the effects of a miners' strike in Austria by selling coal and sending a technical mission to expand production here.

Just this month the Soviet government took the embarrassing step of associating itself with the Spanish Communist underground party in calling for the elimination of American bases and denunciations of the Mediterranean. But such generalized proclamations ring hollow in the ears of local agitators preoccupied with local problems. Madrid is not unaware of this fact.

So the talks drag on. The Spanish bull and the Russian bear aren't even remotely prepared to lie down together. Yet each sees a chance of using the other to his own particular purposes. On this basis, negotiations have dragged on intermittently for years. Perhaps they are now approaching a climax because, as Lopez Bravo relates, the "realistic" multi-faceted view is evident to both Moscow and Madrid that at least some political change here is inevitable when the aging Franco dies. Obviously, at that moment the Kremlin would very much like to have an observant on the scene.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. If necessary, we may request that letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

after Nixon pulls American troops back, if indeed he does. What gains are there to justify the reckless risks?

Prof. ROBERT C. LEE
Paris.

Where It Hurts

The elderly expatriates who write you indignant letters protesting student disenchantment at President Nixon's sending even more young Americans to their death in the jungles of Cambodia should take a calculating look at their own self-interest.

One would not expect them to be concerned that 15 million Americans will go to bed hungry tonight; nor that the demands of the military are bankrupting the American public school system by cutting federal appropriations for education; nor that federal assistance to states and cities trying to solve local problems of air and water pollution are quite inadequate to do the job because of the priority for military spending imposed by the President in response to the pleas of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

But one would think these supporters of the war might be getting worried about the continuance of the dividends and interest which

maintain them in comfort in their privileged "sanctuary." There is good ground to believe that the demands of the military on their political and industrial allies for funds to maintain the present ridiculous levels of armament and manpower are about to threaten the pocketbooks of these people.

Inflation continues to cut the value of their fixed income. The stock market continues to decline. A balanced budget is out the window. First-quarter reports show more and more corporations operating at a loss. Domestic priorities necessary to the maintenance of law, order and justice are being downgraded in the search for an unattainable Pax Americana.

The only pragmatic alternative to a withdrawal from Southeast Asia and a drastic cut in the defense budget is a huge tax increase accompanied, perhaps, by a capital levy.

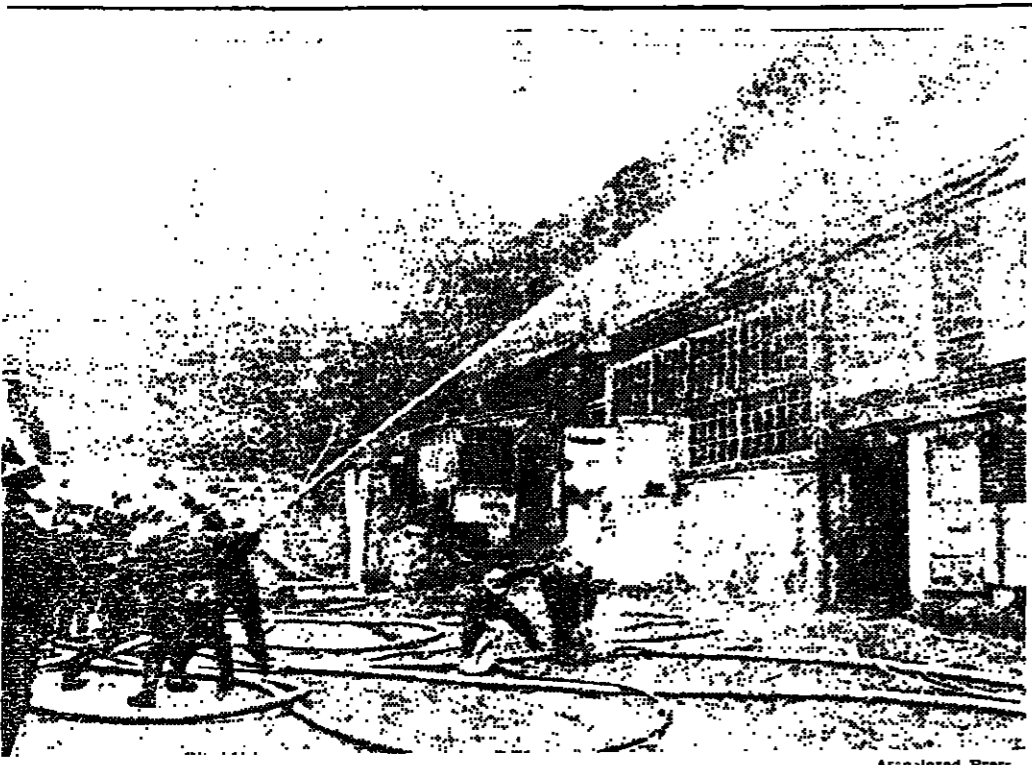
One wonders which alternative your correspondents would prefer? Perhaps if they read more of James Reston and less of Joseph Alsop they would see the light.

JOSSEPH CLARK,
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from Pennsylvania.

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Taiwan (air)	\$ 22.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 66.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 110.00
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SHIP OF FLAMES—Parisian firemen aim their hoses into the Bateau Lavoir, the home of many important painters, which was heavily damaged by fire yesterday.

Fire Guts Montmartre's Bateau Lavoir

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Fire today destroyed the Bateau Lavoir, a century-old wooden structure in Montmartre where Pablo Picasso and other artists lived and worked in the early 1900s.

In the period shortly after 1900, Picasso, Kees van Dongen and Henri Rousseau had studios here. Writers Pierre Macrian and Max Jacob lived and worked there. And many of the artists and poets of the day—

Matisse, Braque, Derain, Modigliani, Utrillo, Apollinaire and Cocteau—were frequent visitors. The building, fallen into disrepair, was bought last December by the city of Paris, which planned to create a museum. The city paid 800,000 francs (\$144,037) at a public auction.

The building was named the Bateau Lavoir, or laundry boat, because of its supposed resemblance to the floating

laundry sheds in French rivers. The fire was first noticed in mid-afternoon, and equipment was called from five fire stations in the area. But there was no way to stop the blaze from running through the frame structure and within an hour it had all but disappeared. Two women were slightly burned, several persons had to be evacuated from nearby houses and a hotel, and a nearby house and garage also were damaged.

Theodorakis Family Fled By Small Boat

3 Volunteers Led Dash to Messina

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Two Frenchwomen and a man smuggled the wife and two young children of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis out of Greece and took them by small boat in a 20-hour run through stormy seas to Messina, Sicily, it was revealed last night.

French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber said he met Mrs. Theodorakis and her children, aged 12 and 8, at a French airport last night to clear them through immigration.

The Greek authorities refused the family passports after releasing the Communist composer from jail April 13 and allowing him to fly to Paris the next day with Mr. Servan-Schreiber for treatment of tuberculosis.

Anguished and Pleading

The French politician said his wife, Sabine, saw Mrs. Theodorakis in Athens recently and found her "very anguished and pleading that someone get her out of Greece."

He said the three persons who executed the escape were all aged under 22, married and with eight children among them. This, he said, was a measure of their courage in undertaking the venture.

The escape of the Theodorakis family was announced at a rally in support of Greek political prisoners, attended by both Mr. Theodorakis and Mr. Servan-Schreiber, and French leftist leaders.

Prof. Paul Milieu, a physician prominent in humanitarian causes, made the announcement of the escape, adding that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, secretary-general of the center-left Radical party, was responsible for the successful escape.

Theodorakis in Rome

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—Mr. Theodorakis arrived from Paris for a thank you visit to supporters here, hours after his wife and children were smuggled out of Greece to rejoin him.

Mr. Theodorakis saw his family in Rome for a two-day meeting with Italians who worked for his release from a Greek prison, and with Greeks living in Italy.

He planned meetings today with the directorate of the Italian Communist party and with the Greek Patriotic Front.

Lawyer Is Fined; Possessed Letters Of Mrs. Onassis

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuters).—Theodore Donson, a young New York lawyer, has been fined \$100 in connection with the alleged theft of letters Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis had written to President Kennedy in President Kennedy's administration.

Mr. Donson pleaded guilty before Criminal Court Judge Hyman Sokolnik to a charge of "being in possession of property missing from someone else's possession."

The four letters involved were written between 1963, when Mrs. Onassis was married to the late President, and 1968, after she had married Aristotle Onassis.

The alleged theft was discovered when a New York autograph dealer, Charles Hamilton, announced that he would auction the letters.

Mr. Gilpatrick, now a Wall Street lawyer, complained to police that the letters had been taken from his files without his knowledge.

Mr. Hamilton then identified Mr. Donson, a former employee of Mr. Gilpatrick's law firm, as the man who had sold him the letters for auction.

Mr. Donson told detectives the letters had been turned over to him by another employee of the firm who claimed to have found them in a waste basket.

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Nelly Sachs

Nelly Sachs, Nobel Prize Writer, Dies

STOCKHOLM, May 12 (UPI)—German-born author and Nobel Prize winner Nelly Sachs, 78, died today in a hospital here after a long illness, her family announced.

Miss Sachs shared the 1966 Nobel Prize for Literature with Samuel Yusef Agnon of Israel. She was honored for "her outstanding lyrical and dramatic writing, which interprets Israel's destiny with touching strength," the Swedish Academy of Letters said at the time.

She was born in 1891 in Berlin, but fled to Sweden in 1940, where she published her first book of poems in 1947. In the following years she became one of the leading names in Germany's postwar literature.

Her best-known works include two collections of poems, "Sternverderbung" and "Flucht und Verwandlung"—a eulogy of the people of Israel—and "Eli," a play.

During her many years in Sweden she also translated Swedish literature into German and introduced a number of modern Scandinavian poets to German readers.

Spanish Duchess Calls Madrid Story Error

PARIS, May 12.—On April 27 the International Herald Tribune published a Reuters dispatch from Madrid that said the Duchess of Medina Sidonia, Luisa Isabel Alvarez de Toledo y Maura, was jailed for a month and a day and fined on charges arising from a novel she wrote.

The duchess has informed this newspaper that she was not in jail and not even in Spain at the time of the court action.

Reuters has not clarified its original dispatch. Apparently it should have said that the duchess was ordered jailed.

Gen. Anders, 77, Dies; Headed Polish Army in World War II

LONDON, May 12 (Reuters).—Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, 77, who commanded Polish troops in World War II, died in a hospital here early today.

A member of his office staff in London said Gen. Anders was admitted to the hospital yesterday apparently suffering from a heart attack.

The tall, lean veteran of many campaigns, eight times wounded and many times decorated, led the noted Polish II Corps in World War II. After the war ended he chose exile in Britain with thousands of other Poles rather than return to a Communist-ruled Poland.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939 Gen. Anders commanded a cavalry brigade. Nearly trapped in East Prussia, he was wounded in fighting his way out. Then, as Russian troops entered eastern Poland, he received two more wounds as his brigade tried to reach Hungary.

Captured, he spent 20 months in solitary confinement in Moscow. In 1941, after the German invasion

of Russia, he was freed and appointed commander of the Polish forces in Russia.

He organized Polish prisoners of war freed from Soviet camps into units making up more than five divisions, then went to the Middle East with them.

His name will always be linked with the bitter struggle for Monte Cassino during the 1944 Allied offensive in Italy, when crack German units entrenched on the mountain and around the monastery crowding it were barring the way to Rome.

His Polish II Corps was given the task of capturing the stronghold. After days of bombardment and bombing, the attack was launched on May 11, 1944. A week later Gen. Anders and his men stormed the last bastion to hoist the Union Jack and the Polish flag side by side on the summit.

Johnny Hodges

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Johnny Hodges, 53, a long-time alto saxophonist with Duke Ellington's band, died yesterday in Manhattan after collapsing in a dentist's office.

John Cornelius Hodges was considered one of the great early soloists in jazz, a man whose lush, romantic style was familiar to thousands.

After playing with several bands in the early '20s he joined Ellington in 1928. With the exception of five years during the early '50s when he formed his own group, Mr. Hodges stayed with the Duke for the rest of his career.

In his early years with the Ellington band, Mr. Hodges became famous for his swinging style. In the middle '30s he developed the slow melodic tone that was to become his hallmark.

Vasvold Bolko

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters).—Vasvold Bolko, 58, Soviet Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy, died suddenly on Sunday, Pravda reported today.

Mrs. Dorothy Gordon

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Mrs. Dorothy Gordon, 81, for 17 years moderator of The New York Times youth forum, a weekly radio and television program she created, died yesterday at her home here.

The program, which brought together a panel of high-school or college students and an adult guest in discussion of a topical question, began in 1943 and ended in 1960. It was broadcast over WQXR and in 1963 also went on television. After 1960, WNBC-TV continued the program as "Dorothy Gordon's Youth Forum." The current series ended this month.



Gen. Wladyslaw Anders

Britain, Spain Renew Talks On Gibraltar

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—The Foreign Office disclosed today that Britain and Spain have begun a new attempt to reconcile their dispute over Gibraltar.

A spokesman emphasized to reporters that any practical British cooperation with Spain involving the fortress colony will have to be preceded by the removal of all Spanish restrictions imposed on traffic.

One of the proposals under informal discussion would provide for the joint use of Gibraltar airports by both nations.

British authorities insisted privately the talks have nothing to do with Gibraltar's sovereignty, which London holds inviolate. The Spanish have laid territorial claim to Gibraltar.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British-Spanish exchanges began after a new government took office in Madrid last October, creating "a new climate." This, he said, has enabled Ambassador Sir John Russell to begin exchanges with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo "about mutual problems, including Gibraltar."

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Japanese Hijacks Ferryboat, Lands 30 Passengers

TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—A Japanese gunboat sailed out into the Sea tonight in a hijacked ferry after releasing more than 30 people he had held hostage for almost eight hours. Seven crewmen are still aboard the 180-ton ferry. Police said the 20-year-old gunboat allowed the passengers to leave after the ferry was refueled, but midnight at Matsuyama. They said the youth, armed with pistol, rifles, a shotgun and 300 rounds of ammunition, commandeered the ferry in the small southwestern port of Ujina, near Kochi, and forced the captain to sail 50 miles across the Inland Sea. Armed patrol boats followed hot pursuit and the youth raged them with gunfire.

Tonight, as the ferry headed out on Matsuyama, on Shikoku Island, it was still being tracked by Maritime Safety Agency patrol vessels.

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France Warns Ships Of Pacific A-Tests

PARIS, May 12 (AP).—France has warned shipping and aircraft to avoid the area around the atomic testing ground at Mururoa atoll, in the South Pacific, starting from 0001 local time May 13 for a period of 48 hours.

Such warnings are published before atomic tests.

DEATH NOTICE

BAKER—On May 12th, 1970, at his home in Scarsdale, New York, ROBERT ELMER BAKER, beloved husband of Della, in his 96th year.

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Music in France

An Authentic Note
For Bartok Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 12.—The Bartok festival that occupied all of last week at the Théâtre de la Ville had the dual virtue of presenting some of the not-so-familiar aspects of the composer's work and of enlisting a strong contingent of Hungarian musicians as insurance of excellence and authenticity.

Not that the great and familiar were ignored. Two French orchestras, under the Hungarian conductor György Lehel, performed the Concerto for Orchestra, Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta and the Third Piano Concerto, all dating from the last decade of Bartok's life, and the music of his two great stage works—"Bluebeard's Castle" and "The Miraculous Mandarin"—were on the concert programs.

But, 25 years after Bela Bartok's death in New York, these have either become staples in the orchestral diet everywhere or relatively well-known in the theater, and hardly need the ministrations of a festival.

Living Reminder

Far more of a revelation on several counts was the concert given by the Chorus of all the composer's works for children or women's voices. The program touched on three different aspects of Bartok's creative life and was a living reminder of extensive and important work as a collector and editor of the genuine folk music of Hungary and neighboring countries.

The program included Two Romanian Folk Songs, dating from 1915, a transcription of folk songs into choral form, and Three Village Scenes (1926), adaptations of Slovak folk songs for chorus and chamber orchestra (a piano was used here instead) that evoked an almost theatrical vision of different aspects of village life. The bulk of the concert was devoted to the 27 Choruses for Children and Women (1935), miniature masterpieces blending folk music, polyphony and Bartok's mature musical personality.

Completely at Home

These 27 short choruses deserve to be far better known than they are (they have been recorded as part of a complete Bartok edition by the Hungarian national recording firm) but the catch is that for this sort of thing it is virtually necessary to have Hungarian singers. The Cyprian, 50-year-old girls and young women, was completely at home in this music and a worthy ambassador for the nation's rich choral tradition. Hungary is full of such choral groups, of all ages and voices, and there is hardly a native composer who does not produce things for them to sing, largely under the impulse given in this century by Bartok and Kodaly.

More familiar but just as wide-ranging in their survey of the breadth of Bartok's output are the six string quartets, performed in two concerts by Hungary's foremost ensemble, the Tatár Quartet. This group's range encompassed an almost elegant refinement in the melodic First Quartet, plenty of tonal bite for the peasant vitality of the middle movements of the Second and Fifth, and an atmospheric realization of the mysterious mood of the second and fourth movements of the Fifth.

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"Les Poseuses," from the Henry P. McIlhenny collection.

Important Seurat Work to Be Sold

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, May 12.—"Les Poseuses," by Georges Seurat, one of the most important works by the post-Impressionist artist, is to be sold at Christie's on June 30.

This is the only major Seurat work still in private hands, and is being sent for sale by the Philadelphia art collector Henry P. McIlhenny.

Seurat worked on the composition for this painting from

autumn 1888 until spring 1889. He completed a large version, which is in the Barnes Foundation, Merion, Pa., and because he was not entirely satisfied with this result, started work immediately on another "Poseuses," one-sixth the size of the original. It is this smaller version which is to be sold next month.

Works by Seurat are rare. He worked slowly and died at the age of 31, leaving behind only a few great figure studies ex-

pressed in his characteristic pointillist technique.

To many collectors of modern art this work will doubtless be one of the most significant paintings ever to be offered at auction. As the last remaining Seurat figure study in private hands, the price it will fetch is an open question. It was exhibited at the 1913 Armory Show in New York, where it was bought by John Quinn, who also bought Seurat's "Le Cirque." Quinn gave the latter painting to the Louvre and willed the "Poseuses" to his niece, who, in turn, sold the painting to Mr. McIlhenny.

Seurat calculated the price for his "Poseuses" on the basis of a year's work at seven francs a day, which is about 2,500 francs or \$240,000—or in today's terms, about \$1,900. He was unable to sell it, and six years after his death a dealer was still trying to get 800 francs for it.

The London art critic John Russell has said that "Les Poseuses" represents the quintessence of Seurat's thinking about the relationship of art to nature, and about the ability of painting in the late 19th century to communicate that sense of tranquil majesty which is the prerogative of certain kinds of very great art."

London Symphony

Claudio Arrau plays Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto, with Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conducting the London Symphony. May 17, at Festival Hall in a benefit concert in aid of the rebuilding fund for the Maltings, Snape. Benjamin Britten's Festival opera house destroyed by fire last year. Another benefit for this project will be a gala performance of the opera by the forces of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden June 30.

Music in London

Behind the Singers, Swing Lives

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Jazz historians date the end of the swing era from the end of 1945, when within the span of a few weeks, eight of the big bands broke up.

A series of concerts here in the past few days, coincidentally bunched, could give the historians something to think about. First, there was Frank Sinatra taking over the Royal Festival Hall for two charity programs with the Count Basie band. Then came Ella Fitzgerald, fronting the Ronnie Scott band at the Odeon Theatre in Hammersmith. On Sunday night, we had the John Dankworth band backing Cleo Laine at the Odeon, Swiss Cottage. And due to begin a lengthy series of doubleheaders in and around London is Tony Bennett backed by Count Basie.

It all serves to place the decade of 1946 in perspective. Swing didn't die. It went behind the singers. The tables were turned. During the big band era of the thirties and early forties, the singers worked for the bands. Thereafter, the musicians and the arrangers, if not the band leaders, began working for the singers. And they have been working for them ever since, mostly in the studios for records and TV, but often enough in public concerts, too.

The era had produced a new type of singer, best of all the microphone, to the jazz musician's approach to phrasing and to the buoyant rhythms of swing. The prototypes were Louis Armstrong, Bing Crosby,



Frank Sinatra... rare performance.

Connie Boswell, Mildred Bailey and Lee Wiley, among many more. The best of them were and still are—Ella Fitzgerald and Frank Sinatra.

Here, of course, Sinatra, in what has become a very rare in-person performance, overshadowed everything else. Tickets ranged up to \$65 at the box office and up to \$150 on the street. He was on stage for an hour and a half each night, doing twenty-three songs without a break, just wetting his whistle from time to time with—tea! The verdict of the favored critics was unanimous. Guy Roberts, in the Guardian, summed it up: "The man produced distillation of excitement, a combination of vocal ingenuity, solemnity, insolent self-confidence and sheer theatricality which no other popular

singer could match." And in remembering a scamp who he offered him \$240 for his ticket he concluded: "That tout real had no chance. Some thin money can't buy."

Listening to Ella Fitzgerald performing and working her familiar magic, one was reminded that both she and Sinatra have been before the public for thirty-five years. Ella, a Saturday night, sang two on-hour sets, covering a two or a half octave range and exploring a variety of styles extending from ballad to something pretentious to modern soul. She does this kind of thing two or three times a week. And her voice is without a blench. Sinatra, in some recent record shows evidence of wear and tear. But he still covers two octaves, which is as much as most opera singers do.

Row Cleo Laine is regarded here may be inferred from the fact that she and Dankworth's husband, were in the royal box with Princess Margaret at Lord Snowdon at the first Sinatra's concert. She is a tasteful and inventive British singer, working in the same idiom, and reminiscent from time to time of Ella, Billie Holiday, Lena Horne and Sarah Vaughan. She has a wide range from Ella or Sinatra, a smoky contralto with an astonishing falsetto extension to the upper reaches of soprano territory.

Voice teachers might be advised to investigate the vocal production of the best popular singers. And the phrasing, too. They could learn something.

M*A*S*H: Laughter Is the Only Remedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 12.—Two American films have had their European premieres at the Cannes festival during the last 24 hours: Robert Altman's "M*A*S*H" and Otto Preminger's "Tell Me That You Love Me, Jamie Moon." Both are clinical specimens of a changed Hollywood.

"M*A*S*H" (Mobile Army Surgical Hospital), a smash hit in the United States, is a rip-roaring, black and bloody farce about the on-duty and off-duty activities of the members of an Army medical unit at a front-line field station during the Korean war.

The film is so thoroughly American that one fears it may not be justly evaluated abroad. The French subtitles scarcely reproduce the sharp spirit of the original text and American football—hilariously burlesque here—is a mysterious game to the non-American.

The fierce irony and savage wit of the scenario and dialogue composed by Ring Lardner Jr., have the shrewd observation, bitter humor and easy dexterity of Ring Lardner Jr., in his best vein. In this side-splitting take-off on many a worn-out American dream, we have some of the most mordant and entertaining writing that has ever been done for the screen.

Movies
In Cannes

Altman has staged this loud, broad cartoon of a medical detachment at the front with Kabatianskiy and gusto. It has contagious zest, an inexhaustible energy, juicy jokes and an assured sense of style. It is designed to make you guffaw and to make you think, for, like all good comedy, it is a tragedy beneath the grinning mask.

"M*A*S*H" transports one to the danger zone and right into an improvised operating room where busy doctors are frantically patching up the injured and soothing the dying. It has a few holds in painting this ghastly scene where laughter is the only remedy to keep men sane.

The tempo is top-speed and the performances by Donald Sutherland and Elliott Gould as the non-conforming surgeons and by Sally Kellerman as the prudish nurse whose puritanism thaws in the heat of battle are all-out and wot-out in the true tradition of the film comedy. The exchanges of the soldiers and their characterizations reveal the younger Lardner's acute study of human follies, the wild humor of the script

springing from his happy inventions—such as the mad ball match played by rival teams of medics. It is glorious spoofing, but the horror of the background has not been toned down to suit the squeamish, though, it has been grotesquely stylized.

Though Otto Preminger's film, "Tell Me That You Love Me, Jamie Moon," an adaptation of Marjorie Kellogg's best-selling novel, is sentimentally old-fashioned and dramatically studied in its treatment, it, too, provides a glimpse of altered thought in the movie mecca.

An unashamed tearjerker, "Jamie Moon" and its dramatic passages would have been formidable experience on the screen in days when Will Hays and Legion of Decency dicta movie morals and taste. The story concerns a trio of misfits: a girl whose face has been frightfully disfigured by a acid-throwing bean, a paralytic homosexual and a retarded young man who suffers from undignified fits. These unwanted faces release forbidden hostilities, set up howl together. Their mutual understanding blossoms their union with a happy harmony—until misfortune strikes again.

Under Preminger's director the narrative unfolds mechanically. The required lyric touch that would lift this tale of help less people, struggling bravely against the terrible odds, above the soap-opera level is unfortunately missing. Despite this, however, there are some poignant moments bestowed largely by the fine performance of Liz Minelli as the scar-faced heroine.

FESTIVALS

PARIS.—Organizers of several summer festivals have not released program information. These include:

Wendur (June 13-27): A Mozart festival. The opera this year is "The Magic Flute." Concerts, matinees and serenades in 18th-century courtyards and buildings in the benevolent shadow of Würzburg's wine slopes. Chaperon, Elias and Falke, Würzburg, West Germany.

Dyonisse (June 27-July 19): Four weekends of chamber music, devoted this year to Schubert, French music, Monteverdi and Beethoven (all the tricos). Festival de Musique de Chambre, Dyonisse-les-Bains (France).

Baselbeck (July 8-end August): Music and theater in historic settings in Lehnau, Kun Kul-soum, the Arab world's leading vocal artist, the Paul Taylor Dance Company, Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, the New Philharmonia under Sir John Barbirolli, and French and Lebanese theater. (Baselbeck International Festival, Box 4215, Beirut, or 45 Rue La Boétie Paris-8e.)

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King-IOE Tie-Up Raises Questions

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
GENEVA, May 12 (NYT).—There are a number of unanswered questions, some of which raise the possibility of conflict of interest, in the arrangement that has given Denver businessman John M. King control over the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund empire.

These questions have turned financial institutions, particularly those in Europe, extremely cautious about entering a King-led consortium that would acquire a 20 percent interest in IOS as part of a rescue operation.

Further questions have been raised about the delay in reporting audited figures on IOS operations in 1969. A month ago Edward M. Cornfield, who has just resigned as IOS president, said in an interview with the New York Times that the 1969 report would be ready in the first week of May.

Company sources now say the report will not be out until the end of the month. They say there is nothing unusual in this because of the highly complex nature of the company's activities.

Audit Still Underway
A representative of Arthur Andersen & Co., which is conducting the audit, said its team of 20 men could go no faster than the company would permit in verifying the books and records.

Mr. King and IOS founder Bernard Cornfield have had intimate business relations in the past, which has led a number of financial observers to speculate that Mr. King's motives in moving into IOS may have been defensive.

Some of his activities have also raised the possibility of conflict of interest. Mr. King manages the natural resources proprietary fund of the Fund of Funds, which used to be the centerpiece in the Cornfield empire.

Assets of the Fund of Funds have fallen to \$90 million from more than \$200 million at the end of 1968. Of the present assets, \$130 million is managed by Mr. King and is in investments in which Mr. King himself has an interest.

Bank of New York Denial
NEW YORK, May 12.—The Bank of New York, which yesterday was said to be supplying most of the \$40 million line of credit to help rescue IOS today denied the report. Samuel E. Woolley, chairman, said the bank is not involved with Mr. King's consortium and said the bank's only involvement is as custodian for several of the IOS funds.

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Of course, if oil or gas is discovered the value of the property will rise considerably.

But Mr. King also has other links with IOS. Three IOS mutual funds own securities in King Resources Co. and King Resources Capital Corp., both of which he controls, and in the Colorado Corporation, of which he owns 80 percent.

The value of the holdings at the end of 1969 was in excess of \$70 million.

A sale of the King securities by IOS could severely depress their market price. Some IOS insiders say that consideration had been

given to selling out by the portfolio managers.

In a contract that King Resources has made with IOS, the possibility of a conflict of interest with Mr. King in control of IOS is recognized.

The contract stipulates that present outside directors of IOS who will remain on the enlarged IOS board have the right to determine what business the mutual funds do with King Resources—and not Mr. King or any of his directors.

Mr. King also spent \$10 million acquiring IOS stock, which makes him one of the principal IOS stockholders.

Big, Bold, Brash Optimism Helped Undo Geneva Giant

GENEVA (NYT).—With escalating expenses and declining revenues no company can last very long, said one key insider as he discussed the troubles of Investors Overseas Services, the company that has just ousted its chairman and founder in one of the most dramatic board-room struggles in corporate history.

Bernard Cornfield, the 42-year-old superman who built IOS into a great financial power, remaining on the board, but his wings are clipped, and the magic associated with his name (of being able to make money grow on trees) is gone.

John M. King, a Denver businessman, and a group of financial institutions have taken over effective control, in a gigantic rescue operation to restore sagging confidence of 1 million IOS mutual-fund clients.

What has happened to Mr. Cornfield and the sprawling empire he created that has brought the concept of people's capitalism to 120 countries?

Everything about IOS and Mr. Cornfield was big, bold, brash and optimistic, and this may have been part of its undoing.

One of the leaders of the Zurich banking community said that it was folly to operate a company the size of IOS managing at one point \$2.5 billion of assets without making provision for a rainy day.

In effect, most observers agree, caution was thrown to the winds as the company increased its size and fortunes. Mr. Cornfield believed there was nothing IOS could not do as it branched out into other financial sectors—investment banking, real estate, insurance.

The company's philosophy was that you have to spend money to make money, and with its inbred optimism that nothing could go wrong, it spent lavishly.

A Christmas party for Geneva employees last year must have cost the company at least \$100,000, IOS constructed an enormous administrative center at Ferney Voltaire, just across the French frontier, equipped with the luxuries of a resort hotel.

In Geneva, a lakeside chateau, once owned by the Colgate family, became a posh meeting place for directors.

"There were private planes and yachts. Secretaries were hired for their looks as well as their efficiency, and some made as much as \$200 a week—a lot of money here.

Meanwhile, the company continued to expand its operations, paying in recent months \$6.6 million for a Canadian mutual fund enterprise, and \$1.5 million for a Canadian insurance company, and blocking off \$8 million for a French bank, a deal that has yet to be consummated.

But some of the operations turned sour. Four out of five

of its investment-banking ventures were failures. The biggest flop was in Commonwealth United Bonds. IOS brought \$30 million to market, and shortly afterward the West Coast conglomerate got into deep financial trouble. IOS then loaned money to Commonwealth to help keep it afloat, and put some of the Commonwealth bonds into IOS mutual funds.

While operating expenses soared—from \$40 million to \$80 million last year—the company became involved in some other financial razzle-dazzle that raised eyebrows of more conservative financiers.

Its Fund of Funds acquired half ownership of 25 million acres of Canadian Arctic land initially valued at \$1 an acre. Later 1 million acres were sold for \$14 an acre and the value of the rest of the holdings was then arbitrarily hiked to \$8 an acre, which automatically increased the Fund of Funds' asset value.

The inability of management to control expenses and the somewhat unorthodox financial practices left the company exposed as the great bear market set in on Wall Street and as the company's own shares started dropping sharply.

The company went public last September when it was still infused in glamour, and many employees scrambled to buy the shares, some of them borrowing heavily in the process. Offered at \$10, the shares quickly doubled. But earlier this month they sank to \$3.75. Some employees who still held on with borrowed money took margin calls that wiped them out.

The drop in the shares was triggered by the knowledge that the company had experienced its first operating loss in the March quarter and that earnings predictions for 1969 (that profits would double over the \$14.2 million of 1968) would not materialize.

As the market price dropped, wild rumors began circulating and this touched off a crisis of confidence that began affecting new fund sales.

Through April 22, the company's salesmen were able to sell \$115 million more mutual funds than investors wanted to redeem. Around the middle of April, however, the cash flow turned negative. The rate of redemptions over incoming cash is now reported to be running around \$5 million a day, which company officers view with growing alarm.

The hope now is that the new management team, backed by strong international financial institutions, will restore investor confidence and keep the idea of people's capitalism alive in the galaxy of countries where IOS sold to the small investor.

—CLYDE FARNSWORTH.

Congress Told To Hold Back Textile Quotas

Stans Says Agreement Expected by Mid-June

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans asked for and won today from the House Ways and Means Committee a delay of one more month to negotiate voluntary limitations on textile imports into the United States.

Mr. Stans told the committee in a statement prepared in advance but not included in his formal text, that "recent actions, which for obvious reasons I cannot detail, lead us to think we can reach agreement within several weeks."

Thus, he asked the committee to defer its consideration of textile quota legislation, promising to report to the committee before its public hearings are concluded about mid-June. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., concurred in the proposed procedure.

Japanese Welcome Move
Mr. Stans said he expected to conclude "an arrangement with at least one, or more, key countries." He did not name them, but Japan has been at the center of the negotiations so far.

Japanese sources said they knew of no new developments in the negotiations, which have been at an impasse. But they welcomed his statement.

In his formal text, Mr. Stans neither endorsed nor opposed the textile quota legislation before the committee. Instead, he suggested amendments that would limit somewhat its product coverage and permit exemption from quotas for imports—including many from Europe—that "are not disruptive to the U.S. market."

Mr. Stans said he favored a "flexible approach" on quotas based on the long-term cotton textile quota arrangements.

He adequately endorsed this concept, which the protection required without, at the same time, compelling avoidable trade conflict," he said.

"Accordingly, we would propose the addition of language authorizing the waiving of quotas in situations where a finding is made that the importation of textiles is causing or threatening disruption of the domestic market."

In another development at today's trade hearing, Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy proposed a change in the tax laws that would permit deferral of taxation on corporate profits earned from exports in much the same way that tax is deferred now on profits from foreign affiliates.

This would be done through establishment of a Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC).

Mr. Kennedy said: "We believe this proposal provides a more equitable and satisfactory basis for the taxation of export income."

Estimated revenues under the DISC scheme would be about \$450 to \$800 million during its first full year, which would be fiscal year 1972, he added.

Tough Control On Spending In U.S. Urged

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—Treasury Department's top economic adviser yesterday called for tough controls on government spending, but stopped short of recommending new taxes if the budget should slip into deficit.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, warned that even with recent additions to federal spending, the federal budget will have a real deflationary impact in 1970 and 1971. The implication of his remarks was that further restraint could be excessive.

In the past few days, both Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Budget Director Robert P. May have said specifically that larger federal expenditures could force the Nixon administration to consider higher taxes.

Mr. Weidenbaum said that the economy "is marking time right now" in terms of physical volume, but that "prices are still under strong pressure from the cost side." He said frankly that "we are running behind schedule in terms of visible relief from inflation."

Although expectations for 1971 "are somewhat brighter" than for this year, "1971 is not likely to be a boom year," he suggested.

Among less favorable economic news, Mr. Weidenbaum noted that productivity in the first quarter of 1970 had edged down fractionally, after rising in the fourth quarter of 1969, and that unit labor costs were going up at an 8.5 percent annual rate.



Harry E. Chesebrough

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The general manager of Simca, Harry E. Chesebrough, has been named special assistant to the president of Chrysler International SA in Geneva. His new duties will involve him in the affairs of the three Chrysler operations in Europe—Simca, Rootes in Britain and Barreiros in Spain.

Pending a board of directors meeting May 20, Gwain Gillespie, has been named general manager of Simca. Formerly managing director of the Dodge truck division, Mr. Gillespie joined Simca last February as Mr. Chesebrough's assistant.

The World Bank has appointed Hollis M. Chenery, professor of economics at Harvard University, as economic adviser to president Robert S. McNamara. Mr. Chenery will take sabbatical leave from Harvard.

Stanislaw Ciechanowski has been made an assistant vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Based in Brussels, he will coordinate public relations and advertising activities of the bank's European operations.

Request for Air Fare Hike On 747s Rejected by CAB

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board rejected yesterday requests by five airlines for higher fares on Boeing-747 jumbo jets and during the peak summer period pending a general investigation of fares.

The airlines—American, Braniff, Continental, Trans World and United—asked for a 5 percent surcharge, stating that they needed more money.

The CAB said that on the basis of current information it seemed at least questionable whether higher fares would bring in more revenue.

Outlook for Industry Is Red

By Robert E. Dallos
NEW YORK, May 12.—The U.S. airline industry, showing its intense vulnerability to the decline in the stock market and the slump in the economy, appears headed for the worst year in its history.

Last year four of the country's dozen major air carriers lost money. Now, too, looking up for what was expected to be a period of substantial growth, some carriers are barely able to hold on to existing business.

Monumental losses in the first quarter point up the vulnerability. In the first 1970 reporting period, never an outstanding one, all but five carriers went in the red (two have not reported first-quarter earnings).

Trans World Airlines' losses went from \$14.9 million last year to \$39.2 million loss in this year's first quarter.

The first-quarter loss of Pan American World Airways nearly doubled from \$11 million to \$20 million. United Airlines had a first-quarter deficit of \$15.1 million, compared with last year's first-quarter loss of \$12 million.

The economic downturn is the major factor. Inflation, wage increases and other operational costs have burgeoned just as many carriers are putting into service and trying to pay for the most expensive aircraft ever built—the giant Boeing-747s.

Competition—the result of a proliferation of new routes backed out last year by the government—is also making it more difficult for the airlines to fill the growing number of seats.

Clearly, both businessmen and vacationers are postponing travel plans because of economic worries. F. C. Wiser, president of TWA, says, "The now destructive degree of over-competition created in the zeal of the short-lived profits of two or three years ago has resulted in an over-large increase in capacity by the airlines. Airline fares are not keeping up to inflationary forces. Expenses are mounting, especially in the field percent."

Franc Protection Measures to Be Eased From July

PARIS, May 12.—Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that starting July 1 the government will begin to dismantle the post-devaluation protective wall built around the franc nine months ago.

He credited the move to the country's recovery of its economic health, but made clear that the state of the economy did not yet permit removal of exchange controls.

In an optimistic report on the state of the economy to the National Assembly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced that limitations on credit, clamped down to curtail inflation when the franc was devalued last August, will be gradually eliminated starting July 1.

He also said that the nation's gross national product this year will increase 6 percent, compared to the earlier official forecast of 4 percent.

Stock Prices Fall, Set New Lows

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange enjoyed a brief "Melvin Laird rally" early this afternoon, but like most good things in the market these days it did not last very long.

The Dow Jones industrial average, turning weak again when the rally failed to generate buying momentum, dropped 5.48 to 704.59. Thus, the blue-chip indicator broke through its May 5 close of 709.74 to finish at its lowest level since Aug. 8, 1969.

Since the Dow topped out at 985 in December, 1968, the awesome decline amounts to 28.3 percent. Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 0.75 to 77.85, also a new low for the year.

The NYSE index was off 0.40 at 42.73, below last Tuesday's record low of 43.11.

The market began today as what one broker termed "another slow-down day." Trading was sluggish and at 1 p.m. the Dow was nearly 7 points below its close yesterday, when the turnover of 6.65 million shares ranked as the slowest since the summer of 1967.

Snaphack Dramatic
The snaphack in stock prices after the defense secretary's report was dramatic. By 1:40 p.m. the Dow was almost even for the day and five minutes later it was ahead by more than a point.

But by 2:30 p.m. the indicator had returned to minus territory and prices continued to slip during the final hour. Volume rose to 10.85 million shares.

Why was the rally so short-lived?

"We've heard a lot of promises before and there tends to be a credibility gap now," commented one broker. "There is still so much doubt and fear and caution on the part of investors."

American-South African Investment, the only stock to reach a

Brief Attempt At Rally Fails

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Telex has taken issue with the article.

Penn Central, No. 2 on the active list, fell 2 1/2 to 15 1/4. It sold at a record price of \$6 1/2 in mid-1968. At the annual meeting of the world's largest transportation company, officials acknowledged that the railroad has not been able to keep its service up to satisfactory standards.

Avon Products plummeted 7 1/2 to 138 1/2 in active trading, while both Fairchild Camera and University Computing lost 2 1/2.

Chrysler, edging up 3 8 to 22 7/8, was the only stock on the active list to post a gain. However, even this was achieved only after the automaker sold at a new low of 22.

National Cash Register fell 6 to 110 after the company offered \$150 million in convertible debentures.

Earnings at Occidental Rise; Talks With Egypt Reported

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum's profits climbed in the first quarter as revenues climbed 17 percent, the company reported today.

Net income totaled \$37.07 million, or 61 cents a share, compared to \$36.99 million, or 60 cents a share, earned in the 1969 quarter. However, there were 69.9 million shares outstanding in the latest quarter compared to 70.2 million in the year-ago period.

Revenues rose to \$576.7 million, compared to \$492.2 million in the 1969 period.

The company declared a special 1 percent stock dividend, payable July 31 to stockholders on record as of June 10. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share will be paid July 15 to holders of record June 10.

Occidental chairman Armand Hammer told the annual meeting here that the company is negotiating a major oil agreement with Egypt. He said the company "has been negotiating for some time" and expects an agreement in a few weeks.

He said the concession he expects to be awarded by Egypt lies in the western desert area, not far from the Libyan border.

Mr. Hammer also said that about 50 percent of the company's earnings come from Libyan operations. He said in answer to a

Air Liquide's Net, Sales Up

PARIS, May 12.—Profits rose 23 percent last year for Air Liquide, the world's second largest producer of industrial gases.

The company reported today that 1969 net earnings totaled 62.27 million francs (\$11.22 million), up from 50.82 million francs in 1968.

Consolidated turnover rose to 2.15 billion francs (\$386.84 million) from the prior year's 1.7 billion-franc turnover.

Sumitomo Metal
TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—Net income for Sumitomo Metal Industries in the six months ended March 31 rose to 4.51 billion yen (\$12.8 million) from 3.86 billion yen in the year-ago period.

Turnover rose to 220.8 billion yen (\$613 million) from 186.7 billion yen.

House's Banking Bill Opposed by Treasury
WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department supports a one-bank holding company bill which would allow the companies to engage in a variety of financial and related activities. Treasury Under Secretary Charles Walker testified before the Senate Banking Committee today.

Mr. Walker said the administration is strongly opposed to the House-passed version of the bill because it is too restrictive.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2693.

Observer

On Not Losing

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon says he is not going to be the first president to lose a war. Before him President Johnson said the same. This is sports talk. Easy to make fun of, but not so easily dismissed because the notion of war as the ultimate game is a big piece of mental luggage in Atlantic society.



Baker

The British have that old canard about Waterloo being won on the playing fields of Eton, which pretitles the reality of Wellington's army—press-ganged proletarians, in fact. The Prussians, well, we know about the Prussians with their magnificent planning for the big game. Those railroad timetables. Beautifully diagrammed movements on wall maps bristling with beautiful pins. Sort of three-dimensional Parcheesi for big boys.

In the film "Patton," George C. Scott as the general of the title makes a persuasive statement of the case: Americans like to win. Football or war. And so we do.

When presidents begin talking about being the first to lose a war, there is no reason to think they are kidding us. Even when the opponent is so lightweight and under-equipped as North Vietnam in coalition with the Viet Cong.

In the metaphor of war as sport, President Nixon assumes the role of coach. The United States becomes a team. The Yankees, perhaps? No. The Americans. The United States Americans.

There hasn't been a team like the Americans since Frank Merriwell attended Yale. Because the case? Americans can say with reasonable accuracy that they have never lost a game (war). There may have been a couple of standoffs, but there are no defeats on the record.

After upsetting the Redcoats in the opener and battling them to a standstill in the return engagement (1812), they went on to trounce the Mexicans.

massacre the Redskins, K.O. the Spanish, score two decisive victories over the Germans ("Krauts Routed," "Nazis Crushed") and pulverize the Japanese.

The Civil War in the middle of this long season is a problem. It is really very difficult to think of that as a game. It was too much like—well, like war. All that liberation happening right in one's own back yard doesn't seem very much like sport, but then it's been so long ago.

Anyhow, there was that odd contest with the People's Republic of North Korea. Bush leaguers, to be frank about it. It should have amounted to nothing more than an exhibition, a light sweat. Then the Chinese came pouring onto the field with those awful bugles. Communists.

The Americans gave an excellent account of themselves in Korea. Finally. And there was a negotiated settlement. Though many persons were angry about the President's failure to treat the war as sport, no one suggested at the time that the Americans had been defeated.

The idea that the United States, capable of the final human wipe-out, could possibly lose to the Republic of North Korea, even supported by the Chinese Communist infantry, was too patently nonsensical.

The idea that it can lose to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong is even sillier.

What the President fears is the wrath of a public fallen into the habit of viewing war as sport. In sport, games are won or lost in sudden-death overtime if necessary. A game unwon is a lost game, a blot on the team's record, a threat to their No. 1 ranking in the Associated Press poll.

This is not fancy. The President's men use a different metaphor, of course. They don't talk about sport. But about the danger of upheaval from the right (the fans and alumni) if this war (game) should not seem to be won. The problem for President Nixon is to quit playing football without enraging the fans and alumni. To tell them that war is not the least bit like the Super Bowl.

Home Sweet Home: 20 Feet Below Ground At an Old Missile Site

By Anthony Ripley

CHUGWATER, Wyo. (NYT)—"We'll build a sweet little nest. 'Somewhere in the West.' 'And let the rest of the world go by.'"

Francis Daellenbach's little nest is an old Atlas missile site—leftover from international power politics, a forgotten substation of the cold war.

His wife, in a gardening hat, pokes at the dry, tan Wyoming soil, eight miles southeast of Cheyenne on a high, windy rise on the endless, treeless plains.

She is encouraging a lawn near the small, pink concrete block building the Daellenbachs built on the surface.

Their home is 20 feet below in the concrete fastness that for a brief slice of history contained a liquid-fueled Atlas model B intercontinental ballistic missile and a five-man combat crew on 24-hour duty.

"This is the old red button room," Mr. Daellenbach said, leading a visitor to his windowless concrete living room.

The house was one of 24 Atlas missile sites built in the 55-mile radius around Cheyenne, Wyo., in a crash program that began in the old missile gap days of the late 1950s.

It went operational in 1961. By 1965, it was phased out, made obsolete by the solid fuel Minuteman missiles that need no attendant crew and only a narrow concrete silo.

A smiling practical man of 50, Mr. Daellenbach likes the place. There is plenty of room for his home and for the machine tools of the Daellenbach Manufacturing

Co. (two employees at present—"just us," he said).

The living and working area underground is 5,000 square feet, most of it under 15-foot ceilings. It includes the machine room, two large bedrooms, a large living room, a kitchen and a dining room. There are 8,000 additional square feet in what can be best called the garage, though two automobiles, a neighbor's hay baler and winnower along with miscellaneous odds and ends are all lost in its vastness.

This was the 20-foot-wide and 20-foot-tall room that looks as long as a football field where the huge Atlas once lay on its side, awaiting fuel from its crew and instructions from the White House.

\$5.5 Million

The 18.47-acre site, surrounded by a barbed-wire and chain-link fence, and the underground reinforced concrete buildings, 2 to 4 feet thick, and connected with emergency tunnels, cost the government \$5.5 million. Fully equipped, it was worth \$11 million, Mr. Daellenbach said.

He bought the place, and another one like it near Hereford, Colo., for \$3,116.60 each in 1966. They moved in 14 months ago.

There were great public ceremonies when construction started on the missile complex in June, 1958. Since the days of the Indian, Cheyenne has always had a military post, but the Francis H. Warren Air Force Base was scheduled to be abandoned when the Defense Department

Francis Daellenbach and his missile-site home.

The New York Times

announced it would become, instead, the center of a \$65 million missile complex.

The late Sen. Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, and Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming, attended the ground-breaking, along with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

"We are building this monster here?" Gen. Twining asked rhetorically at the dedication ceremonies.

"We want to protect our way of life and to help other people to live the way they want to," he answered. "To do this, we must be ready."

Today, a sign outside the air base reads, "Peace is our profession."

The government left two deep wells and pumps on the site, so Mr. Daellenbach has much more water than he needs. Two pumps come into a pond named Murrill Lake, after his wife.

He also irrigates a vegetable garden where the crops grow quickly and large, confounding some of his farmer friends. "Some people think it's radiation from that old hydrogen bomb that makes them grow so big," he said. "But you know there's none of that here."

Mr. Daellenbach was not cynical about the huge government spending on the Atlas sites, though he wonders how effective the missiles might have been if needed in case of war.

"No one knows if they tried to fire them that they would have worked. They told me only about four out of nine of them were good. They were obsolete when they built them."

"But on the other hand, you never know—it might have saved the world."

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705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223